



The Renowned Panacea of the Hind  
Pharmacopoeia

## MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest  
ingredients, including gold  
7 doses Rs. 1, 80 doses Rs. 8,  
1 tola Rs. 16.

(Packing and Postage Free.)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India,  
MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ  
GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A.,  
L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are  
made according to astro principles and  
are pure."

"Makaradhwaja" pamphlet sent free.

## Makaradhwaja Store

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta

(We do not prepare or sell any other  
medicine. Our sole attention and care is  
concentrated in preparing the pure  
MAKARADHWAJA.)

## Persian Hair Dye.

India's Best  
Very

- (1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
- (2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
- (3) It makes the hair look Natural  
"Black."
- (4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye  
World."

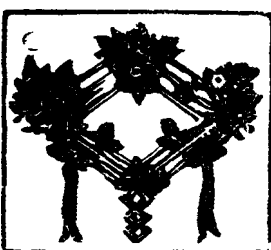
TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT  
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

We have had from:—Army and Navy Coopera-  
tive Society Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co.  
Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co. Ltd., PHILMOR  
and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAY-  
LOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY, Chemists  
MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market  
NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Masjid and  
also from all known Chemists and Druggists  
Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

**HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,**  
Calcutta No. 111, BOMBAY No. 2

Total No. 4195 Total add. Kopti O, Bomba  
**M. M. KOPTI AND CO.**



**TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISH**  
STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS  
45, 50 Customs House Road, Fort,  
BOMBAY.

## H. N. MISTRY & Co

Always large stock on hand

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slab  
Red Belgium Black Marble Tiles  
and colour

English White Glazed Tiles and floor-  
ing tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,  
Circle, BOMBAY.  
Tel. Add.—SATSANG,  
Telap. No. 5741

## H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,

Chemists & Druggists  
Steam Building (Near Crawford  
Market).

Chemicals, Drugs, Patent Medicines,  
Syringes, Hospital Appliances and  
all requisites for Trusses, Rubber  
Goods, etc., etc.,

## ALWAYS AT HAND

LARGE FRESH STOCK  
UNBEATABLE.

Service Uniformly Prompt, Right,  
Satisfying

All up country orders executed  
promptly and with greatest care.  
Credit accounts with Government  
Departments and Standing firms  
opened

## FANCY FITTINGS.



and Sanitary Ware of every description.  
We install bath tubs, wash-basins and  
brackets at competitive rates. Estimates  
free.

10, Church Gate Street West, "Baba"  
**CLUBWALA & CO.**



## REDUCTION IN PRICES!

UP TO 25TH FEBRUARY 1921.

If you really want the best Violin at the cheapest rate  
then don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day  
with one-fourth the value as advance and you will get it at  
your place without any trouble.

Reduced Prices with one bow:—Beginner's Violin Rs.  
2, Student's Violin Rs. 9, Glory Violin Rs. 12, Child's Violin  
Rs. 11, Matchless Violin Rs. 14, Success Violin Rs. 25, Cor-  
onation Violin Rs. 20, Satisfaction Violin Rs. 18, Concert  
Violin Rs. 40, Professor's Violin Rs. 35, same superior quality  
Rs. 38, Kit Violin Rs. 45. For wooden case Rs. 9, Imita-  
tion leather case Rs. 12, extra Flat back Mandolin Rs. 42,  
Guitar Rs. 35.

## National Harmonium Co.,

10-3, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD (B),

TELEGRAMS:  
Musicians.

CALCUTTA.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT  
AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1904.

## GAJANAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.  
We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufac-



ture of Storage Water Tanks (square  
or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water  
Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts  
Dustbins, Ornamental and Collapsible  
Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron  
Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a  
speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and  
other enquiries.

Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street  
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

Telephone No. 1380.

## THE Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort

PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS

"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns | Rs. 53-8            |
| Do. do. Sleeping Bags           | ingle Layer .. 38-8 |
| Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. | uble do. .. 51-8    |
| Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality       | .. 33-0             |

Up country Orders by V. P. P.

## A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,

20, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4008.

Telegrams "ARACO."

## Special Lines for March.

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

Afternoon Lounge Suits, Nut Brown Serge, Fine quality Rs. 85;  
Smart Lounge Suits of Superfine Navi Serge Rs. 75, 80, 85;  
Stylish Suits of Nut Brown Fancy Herring-Bone Serge Rs. 85.  
Summer-Weight Flannel Suits, in Navy Dark Green,  
with neat White Stripes .. Rs. 59-8  
Officers' Khaki Wool Uniforms, Very Special Rs. 55 & 85.  
Gent's Smart Blazers of Light weight Navy Flannel, with neat  
White and Red Stripes, with Gilt Buttons Rs. 30 each.  
Useful Sports Coats of Flecked Tweed Rs. 19 only.  
Knicker Breeches of Serviceable Tweeds Rs. 14-8 only.  
Serviceable Business Suits of White Drill  
(2 Pieces) .. Rs. 10, 12, & 14.  
Dressy Business Hot Weather Suits in Serviceable Tussores  
(2 Pieces) .. Rs. 10 to 30 per suit.  
Parsee and Hindu Long Coats of strong Benares  
Cord Silk .. Rs. 14-8 each.  
Hindu Long Coats of Gandhi White Khadi  
(Defies the Dhoby) .. Unlined Rs. 7-8 each.  
Smart Neglige Mercerised Shirts, White Ground with Effective  
Black and Coloured Stripes .. Rs. 3-8 each.  
Neat Business Shirts of Striped Cambric Rs. 3 each.  
Fine Texture Cream Silk Shirts, Guaranteed to wash  
and wear well .. Rs. 9 each.  
Super-Twill Tennis Shirts .. Rs. 2-8 & 2-14.  
Soft Collars of white Twill. Fine Drill and Silk As. 5 to Re 1 each.  
Gent's Pyjama Suits of Fine Quality Cotton, with Smart  
Stripes from .. Rs. 5-8 per suit.

THE LEADING TAILORS—

## Asoka Swadeshi Stores

LIMITED

(TAILORING DEPARTMENT)

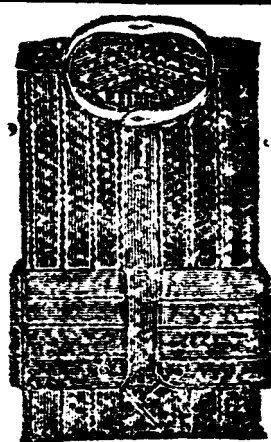
ASOKA BUILDING, PRINCE STREET

BOMBAY No. 2

## Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S HEALTH RESTORER.

The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and  
even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free,  
APPLY TO:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,  
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA



## MOST IMPORTANT

Striped Shirting's

## Shirts

Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each

Twill Shirts. Superior Quality .. 2-4 ..

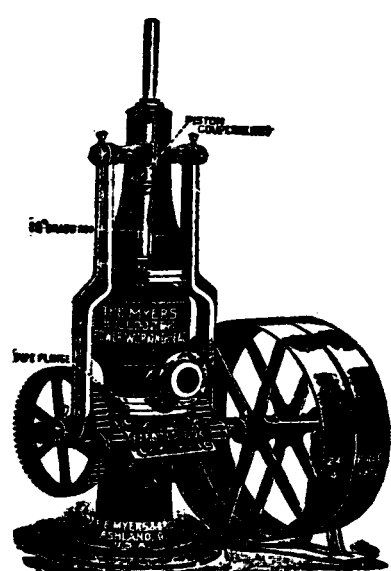
Do. Medium .. 2-1 ..

Special discounts to wholesale Traders only.

PLEASE WRITE

## The Shanghavi Stores

Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.



## Myers Power Pumps.

Latest improved type for shallow and deep  
wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of  
Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric  
power. Highly approved and patronized by  
Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers,  
manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.,

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.

## K. B. Joshi & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

MYRES PUMPS

321 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

## Never Failing Remedies.

"FLEXINE"

(50 Tablets in a nickel screw topped phial at Rs. 5; postage extra.)

These medicinal tablets are wonderfully efficacious in increasing flesh and  
body weight Purify blood and cure all wasting diseases. Best indicated  
in:—

Liver Complaints.  
Dyspepsia.  
Constipation.  
Loss of Vital Fluids.

Anemia.  
Braining.  
Nervous Breakdown.  
Convalescence.

Consumption.  
Phthisis.  
After Delivery.  
Neuralgia.

Invigorate nerve cells; make mind cheerful. Tonic and Restorative.

## NERVO-TONE

(With Gold)

Per Phial at Rs. 5; postage extra.

This preparation is for those who have through youthful suffering badly from  
nervous debility. The presence Aurum i.e. Gold makes the medicine an ideal  
tonic, blood purifier and is a sure remedy for melancholia, depression etc. To  
restore original force and vigour Nerve-Tone stands unrivalled.

## LADIES' BALM

Tablets in a nickel screw topped phial at Rs. 3; postage extra.)

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

The only remedy ever invented for sorts of menstrual difficulties and in  
dysmenorrhoea, leucorrhoea, hysteria, abortion and sterility, it stands supreme.

## Behar Chemical Works,

Mihijam, E. I. R. BEHAR & ORISSA.

## Spare Parts for

ESSEX . . . CARS

FORD . . . CARS

OVERLAND . CARS

CHEVROLET . CARS

DENBY . . . TRUCKS

ORDER OUT FROM

Rane Ltd. Proprietors:

## EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

Telephone  
No. 4478.

New Queen's Road,  
BOMBAY.

Telegrams  
"AUTOWORKS"

## YOUR EYE?

Does it trouble you. If so, try L. H. Sel-  
lor's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures  
Catarrh, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Ab-  
solutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from  
Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Re-  
planade Road. For particulars and proved  
testimonials apply to L. H. SELLEE (D.D.),  
SAMTA, BENGAL.

## A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

### THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which  
is moved by the suction of the vacuum  
system. The movement of this diaphragm  
cause the pointer to change from red to  
white, showing the vacuum system is filling,  
and checking against leaks. The same  
movement moves the three readings show-  
ing season total, trip and gallons left in  
the tank, adding to the first two and sub-  
tracting from the tank reading, showing  
that there is less gasoline in the tank be-  
fore. There is an adjustment provided to  
the vacuummeter can be easily celebrated to  
the particular vacuum system on your car.  
The moving parts are substantially made  
from best materials and should easily out-  
last the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

## JUST ONE PEG of



## MITCHELL'S

OLD HEATHERDEW

## Scotch Whisky

Will be enough to  
convince you of its  
unrivalled "Superiority."  
At all Bars—try it.  
This evening.

Sole Agents:—

**BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,**

Chowpatty Seaface, BOMBAY.

## KUNTAL KAUMUDI OIL

Essence

PLEASURE in BUYING  
SATISFACTION in USING

It is "very soothing," says Pandit  
Prithvishankar. "Of great medicinal  
efficacy," according to Lokmanya  
Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says  
the Hon'ble Mr. Saradranath Banerjee;  
and last, but not the least, says the  
"Post-Lancet" of Asia, Sir E. S. S. Ban-  
dranath Tagore:—

"The ladies of my family frequently  
use KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA."

Price per large Bottle, 1 Rupee only  
To be obtainable from Messrs.

Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative  
Stores Co., Ltd.

7, FINE BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

**KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L.M.S.,**  
and, Cornwallis St., CALCUTTA



**LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE**  
No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.

Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.

All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.

444 AT

**D. R. WAGLE,**

GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT

Near Farm Turnout, Girgaon

**KATOL**

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.  
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO  
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

**SILK SUITING CLOTH**

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 25 and 40

**PLAIN BENARSI SARI**

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 51

**LADIES' STOCKINGS**

of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21/- per doz

**SOCKS**

Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz

**HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"**

Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each

Price list on Application.

**Shri Krishna & Co**

Old Chat, BENARSI CITY,

**INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA**

Preventive and Curative

DISCOVERED & PERFECTED

BY

**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR**

Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it

SAVED MILLIONS

For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Rs. 1.

Can be had of  
**KEMP & Co.**

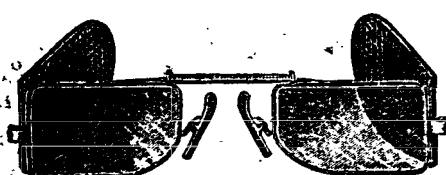
And other Chemists.

**Prof. T.K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,**

Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Pier, Bombay

**Use**

THE PATENT

**AMULET**

A CHARM AGAINST EVIL

Smoke tinted in case Rs. 7  
Raphophyll " " Rs. 15  
Amber " " Rs. 15  
With rolled gold frame Rs. 15 extra  
on above prices

Special rates to wholesale dealers.

**LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.**

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras,  
Lucknow, Delhi, Simla, etc.

**Feed your Nerves and Brain WITH****REGINUS**

HEALTH STRENGTH

VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Rs. 1, Doz. Rs. 10.

**OUR SPECIALITIES.**

**ASTHMA**—Dry cough with sticky phlegm, hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs. 5.

**BLOOD MIXTURE**—All sorts of blood poison, scurvy, eruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3

**RAHAGHAT CHEMICAL WORKS**  
RAHAGHAT, BENGAL.

Sole Agents:

**Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co.,**  
46-48 Meadows Street,  
BOMBAY.



ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.  
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.  
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen, Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or dries. Order to-day V. P. on 7 days' approval.  
C. FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandrai Chowk, DELHI.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS

**THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO**

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct Importers of motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.

Office—

Parvati Bhuvan  
Sandhurst Road,

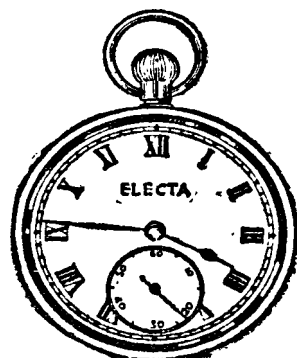
Workshop—

Sandhurst Bridge,

BOMBAY-4.

**ELECTA and GALCO**

CELEBRATED



LEVER

WATCHES

ARE THE BEST

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

**Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,**

La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland

**Grand Prix Berne 1914**

Obtainable from all the best Watchmakers in India and from the  
AGENTS—JULES FETTERLE

Rachel Lodge Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

**"TINCTURA"**

Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

**TRY A BOTTLE**

OF

**"TINCTURA"**

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

**Lok. TILAK Fund**

FROM OUR PROFIT

Agents Wanted.

**All India-General Agency,**

419 Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

**LARGE & FRESH STOCK**

All Belongs, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chroma Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

| GENTS.                       | PER PAIR. | GENTS.               | PER PAIR. |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
|                              | Rs. as.   |                      | Rs. as.   |
| Glaze Kid shoes              | 6 4       | Marching Boots.      | 14 0      |
| Million Shoes M.S.           | 5 6       | Superior Shoes H. S. | 10 4      |
| Million Boots                | 6 10      | Canvas Shoes         | 4 12      |
| Monsoon Boots                | 6 14      | Superior Boots H.S.  | 12 6      |
| Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 | Rs. 5     | Ladies Shoes         | 5 10      |
| Boys Boots                   | 5 0       | Ladies Boots         | 9 0       |

Packing and Postage Extra

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.  
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 24.  
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

**SUTOR & Co.,**

Horaby Road, Fort,

Agents—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

**OMEGA.**

|                                 |           |          |             |               |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| Nickel Gents                    | —         | —        | —           | from Rs. 29/- |
| Silver do                       | —         | —        | —           | " " 41/-      |
| Nickel Wristlet (Strap watches) | —         | —        | —           | from Rs. 38/- |
| 0835 Silver case                | —         | —        | —           | " " 44/-      |
| Square Shape                    | —         | —        | —           | " " 47/-      |
| Gold 9ct from Rs. 110/-         | 14ct from | a. 136/- | & 18ct from | " 17/-        |

Black or white radium al Rs. 10/- extra.  
Obtainable from all the watchmakers India and Burma or direct  
Sole Agents:—

**ABRECHT & Co.,**

289, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway



The quality of these pastes is of the very highest. They quickly produce a polish of great and permanent brilliancy, and act as a leather ther preservative.

Sole Agent:

FOR INDIA AND BURMA

**T. H. KHANNA.**

10, Homji Street, Elephinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 3923.

**THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,**

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 595.

(Estd. 1891)

Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT,"

Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,  
Heating Apparatus,  
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,  
Heating Plates,  
Watchman's Clocks

Fancy Presentation Table Lamps  
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

**PETROL**

"Barnet Glass" Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps,  
Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

Can be had from **H. A. KADIR & Co.** Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.  
Tele. "Motorstore."



EVERYBODY is talking about Ker-nak the novel tonic-laxative pill with a natural fruit-like action on the bowels, which make it particularly suited to the Indian climate. Ker-nak supersedes harsh mineral pills and purgatives and is also valuable to residents in the East on account of its rare curative power in prevalent liver, stomach and digestive ailments. An occasional dose of Ker-nak Pills at night or after a heavy meal, will keep away bilious headaches and flatulence.

**Soothe & Cleanse the System**

and ensure healthy liver activity. Ker-nak has also marked tonic properties which benefit the nerves and brighten you up. Ker-nak provides just the handy everyday medicine you have so often felt the need of. Get a supply to-day!

R. 1 per bottle of all Chemists and Dispensaries. By post for R. 1.3 from Kern-nak Remedy Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Full directions in English and principal Indian languages enclosed with each package.

**WANTED AGENTS.**

Gentlemen who can command a business are recommended to apply to

**BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

**Hydrometer**

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD

MANILAL MANSION,  
Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.



Every satisfaction  
Cooking guaranteed  
Bookies free on request  
**ANNAPURNA  
COOKER CO.**  
Near Cinema  
GIRGAUM!

DO YOU REMEMBER  
OR

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Bares-Kaput, Myrrabolams-Monial, Silajit-Khap, Cydon, etc.

**D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.**

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

**New Year Presents.**

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-coats, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

**GUPTA'S**

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY  
Phone 3242.

**Jackel et cie Ltd.**

PARIS (France).

**"Jackel Cream"**

The best cream for the Hair and Head.)

**"Odelux"**

(The best preparation for the complexion.)

We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply to

Sole Agents

**JASOOJI & SONS,**

197/3, Hornby Road,  
BOMBAY

**Need a Typewriter?**

Then—before you buy—be sure you have seen the

**Fox Visible**

"The Typewriter that does BEAUTIFUL work"

standard in every particular known the world over for 20 years.

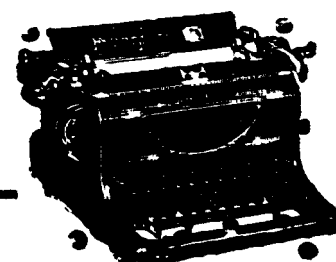
Ask for free demonstration.

Sole Agents:

**THE GLOBE Typewriting Co.,**

36, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 4869





## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## WANTED

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY** for Power House, a CHARGE ENGINEER, having knowledge of High Speed Engines and Tubular boilers, must have a good knowledge of A. C. System 3300 Volts 3 phase, and of Transformers, etc. Only good men having theoretical and practical knowledge need apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Salary Rs. 150-250.

Apply to the  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL  
ENGINEER,  
C8491 Marwar State, JODHPUR.

## WANTED

A competent qualified FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable of erecting a steam plant power station for putting up electricity in a city, and doing all wiring and cabling work with transformers. Apply stating terms and qualifications with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1869, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

## FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 3000  
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.  
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.  
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.  
Please apply to  
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,  
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

## THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

## FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 28th day of February, 1921, the final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their First Call money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th March, 1921, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Dated 1st March, 1921.  
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C8500

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Deputy Secretary and Accountant in the City of Bombay Improvement Trust a pay of Rs. 800-50-1000 with benefit of leave and Provident Fund according to the Trust's Rules.  
2. Applicants should have had experience of accounts and controlling an office and dealing with correspondence.  
3. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials and should contain brief and clear statement of the applicant's qualifications. They should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to the 15th March 1921. The selected candidate should be prepared to join duty immediately.

K. N. RAMASUBBA AYYAR,  
Secretary, B'bay Impt. Trust.  
Bombay, 16th February, 1921. C8366.

## NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.  
Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate, 7805 Via Timarni, C. I. P. Ry.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

## NOTICE.

## ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal, Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and vice versa will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

|                                                                            | Pies per md. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive                                | 0.15         |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive | 0.13         |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive | 0.07         |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles                               | 0.06         |

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0.2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transshipment and other extra charges will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,  
Agent,  
E. I. Ry.  
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1921, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.  
R. A. DON,  
Secretary and Treasurer,  
Bombay, 26th February, 1921 C8479

## ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

## NOTICE.

OFFERS, in writing, are invited for the purchase of the following old metal available at the E. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. Offers should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "old metal" and sent so as to reach the Director, Royal Indian Marine, E.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, before 3 p.m. on 8th March, 1921. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Ingots Brass old hard ..... cwt. 2680  
Ingots Lead ..... 472  
Brass Pig Ingots ..... 2.2  
For inspection apply to the Marine Store Officer.

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,  
Captain,  
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.  
C8530

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

| Steamers           | Tons | Sailing about | Remarks  |
|--------------------|------|---------------|----------|
| Canadian conqueror | 5500 | 15th March    | Montreal |
| Canadian inventor  | 5500 | 15th "        | encouves |
| Canadian traveller | 5400 | 23rd April    | Montreal |

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

## FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Coppy Khaki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.  
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powal Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7145

## NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 45in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.  
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.  
We invite enquiries from the Trade.  
Apply:—

COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Bombay Agency,  
Post Box 299, BOMBAY. 7808

## THE CHILDREN'S GUILD OF SERVICE.

## (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

THE CHILDREN'S GUILD OF SERVICE is now prepared to consider applications for six free Studentships from Children under Indian nationality. The Guild will school, feed and clothe these Charity-Children and will provide their text books, etc.

A free bed will be maintained at one of the principal Hospitals in Bombay for Indian Children only. The undersigned will be glad to receive recommendations.  
Communications to be made to:—

MRS. COWASJEE JEHANGIR,  
(Vice-President).  
Napeon Sea Road,  
Telephone 1645.

or to  
MISS JERBAI D. AVASIA  
(Hon'y Secretary).  
(C/o "Jame-Jamshed" Office,  
or Seva Sadan, Gamdevi.  
Telephone 1306. C8524

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. D. S. Madan to Mr. PHIROZSHAW MUNCHERJI MADAN has been REVOKED as and from this date. The said Phirozshaw Muncherji Madan has from this date no right to deal in our client's name in any manner whatsoever. Any person disregarding this Notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1921.  
DEVIDAS H. KASABWALA,  
For Messrs. Magubhai Jamietram & Madan.  
Attorneys for Mr. D. S. Madan.  
C8531

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## RENT ACT NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed that the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the amendment of the RENT ACT will be pleased to receive and place before the Committee any suggestions that might reach him before 15th March.

E. G. TURNER,  
Chairman of the Committee,  
Improvement Trust Offices,  
Bombay. C 8495

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MESSRS. ERICSON & RICHARDS, Marine Surveyors, Loss Assessors and Compass Adjusters, beg to inform their various clients that on account of lack of accommodation they have TRANSFERRED their HEAD OFFICE to DALAL BUILDING, 47, FREER ROAD, opposite the Freer Road Fountain, their present office, 15, Bank Street, will be used as a Branch Office. All communication on and after 10th March should be addressed to Head Office.

March 4th, 1921. R2632

## NOTICE.

GERMAN REPARATION ANILINE DYES.

FOR SALE.  
For price list and conditions apply to:  
THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,  
New Custom House, Bombay.  
C8547

## THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the abovesaid Company members whose calls are in arrears are requested to pay at the registered office of the Company at 2nd Marine Street, on or before the 31st day of March. Next, the amount of such calls with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the day on which such calls ought to have been paid by them up to the day of actual payment and the members whose calls are in arrears are further informed that in the event of such arrears of calls and interest not being paid on or before the 31st day of March, next, the shares in respect of which such calls are owing will be forfeited without notice in accordance with articles 25 of the Company's Articles of Association.

HUSSEINBHOO PILANI WADIA & CO.,  
Agents the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.  
C 8537

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT NO. VII of 1913.

and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES COY. LTD.  
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 209, Sub Section (1) of the Indian Company's Act 1913, a meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office No. 265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

MANILAL MOHANLAL,  
Liquidator.  
Bombay, 2nd March, 1921. C 3532

## INDIAN SOLDIER'S BOOK BUREAU.

OFFER OF PRIZES FOR MANUSCRIPT OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

1. The Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, with a view to securing for distribution through out the Army in India books calculated to further the spirit of co-operation between Britons and Indians in the interest of India, offers competition prizes of each of Rs. 700 for the best Works as follows:—

- For use primarily by the British soldiers:—  
SUBJECT—"India's position in the British Empire."
- For use by the Indian soldier:—  
SUBJECT—"The Citizen of India—A Manual of Indian Citizenship."
- Manuscript not complying with the following conditions will not be considered:—  
(a) Estimated to contain less than 100 8vo. printed pages.  
(b) Containing any matter of a sectarian or controversial nature, or likely, in any way, to promote racial feeling.
- Manuscript must be type-written and in the English language.
- No manuscript will be returned to the author.
- The copyright of works to which the prize is awarded shall be the absolute property of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.
- No prize will be awarded if the manuscript does not come up to the standard required by the Committee.
- All manuscript must be submitted to reach Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Ali, the Organiser of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, Simla Hills, by the 30th June 1921.
- A Committee of six will adjudicate and their decision will be final. The Committee will consist of:—  
(1) The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shah, C.I.E. (Chairman).  
(2) Col. F. E. G. Talbot, 14th Sikhs, General Staff.  
(3) Lieut.-Col. E. H. W. Lascelles, C.B.E., Army Educational Corps, General Staff.  
(4) Dr. Wali Muhammad, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Education Department.  
(5) Dr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, O.B.E., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Home Department, Government of India.  
(6) Khan Bahadur Col. Sardar Asghar Ali, Organizer, Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,  
Ag. Registrar.  
The 25th day of February, 1921.  
D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA  
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,  
Petitioner's Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will remove to their own premises, "The Central Bank Buildings" opposite Sir J. J. Benolent Institution, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

S. N. POCKHANAWALA,  
Managing Director.  
Hornby Road,  
Bombay, 5th March, 1921. C8541

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the CONSTRUCTION OF STORMWATER DRAINS on the east of the B. & C. Railway Lines from water-course No. 49 to a distance of 1,335 feet southwards, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 17th day of March, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,  
Ag. Executive Engineer,  
Bombay Municipality.  
Executive Engineer's Office,  
Bombay, 4th March, 1921. C8545

## LEGAL NOTICE.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAL, daughter of Rustumji Ruttonji Bookbinder, hath agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client, Mr. N. Wadia.

Any and all persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or share in the said property of any part thereof by sale, mortgage, gift, adverse possession or in any way, however, are requested to make the same known to the undersigned at his office at 2nd Marine Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed and all such rights shall be considered as waived.

## SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Pannas land and grounds together with the building, messuages, tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Marine Street, within the Fort, in the North by the property of Manekji Jamshetji Mistry and partly by the property of Bapooji Dhondy and on the South by 2nd Marine Street, also known as Sonapore Back Road.

FRAMROZE B. BADSHAW,  
Vakil for the Purchaser.  
Bombay, dated this 4th day of March, 1921. C8546

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATHJI RANE Guardian of minor Dawlatnathji and RUSHWANT KRISHNARAO RANE, of Juven, in Salsette, Hindu Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed and reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Kharaba land known as Banam Koni Wadi, bearing Survey No. 58 and admeasuring 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, which is in boundary of Mouje Juhu Tara, Pot Tukadi Bandora, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi District Thana, and which is bounded on the East by a Khajan, on the West by Wadi of Survey No. 47, on the South by land of Survey No. 58 and on the North by a Khajan.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,  
Attorneys for the Purchaser.  
123, Esplanade Road, Fort,  
Bombay, 2nd March, 1921. C8526...

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

## TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHUMABAI, widow of Ashanna Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamathipura 13th Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

SAYAJI GHOMAYJI BHEKRI of Bombay Telugu Fulmali Hindu Inhabitant, a Bricklayer and nephew (brother's son) of the said deceased, residing at Kamathipura 13th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,  
Ag. Registrar.  
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 25th day of February, 1921.

D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA  
Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,  
Petitioner's Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

## The Indian Electric Laundry Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital.. .. Rs. 2,50,000

DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 25 EACH.

Payable as follows:—

RS. 5 PER SHARE ON APPLICATION.

RS. 10 PER SHARE ON ALLOTMENT.

And the balance in two calls of Rs. 5 each, payable at intervals of not less than 2 months.

## DIRECTORS:

A. HOON, Esq., B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, Cawnpore.  
JAIGOPAL GANGABISHAN, Esq., Proprietor, Messrs. Seetaran Jaigopal, Shawl Merchants, Bombay, Benares and Amritsar.  
MAHARAJ KISHAN, Esq., General Contractor, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.  
TARACHAND H. KHANNA, Esq., B.A., Pearls and Precious Stones Merchant, Importer and Exporter, Pydhonie, Bombay.

## BANKERS:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

## AUDITORS:

APAJI MANILAL & CO., Certified Auditors.

## SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. MADHOVI KAMDAR, CHHOTUBHAI, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

## AGENTS:

MESSRS. T. H. KHANNA & CO., 74, Hornby Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele Address, "Example" Bombay

TEMPORARY REGISTERED OFFICE.

74, HORNBY STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS

The Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to establish and carry on the business of an Electric and General Laundry at Bombay and elsewhere to meet the public demand for a wash as good as can be had in Europe or America at moderate cost. The Directors are in touch with the best Laundry Machinery Makers in America and have already received estimates, etc. In the beginning is intended to plant machinery with a capacity to wash 5,000 pieces per working day of 10 hours with room for expansion. It is also intended to utilize the services of a skilled American thoroughly efficient in running a modern Laundry as well as conversant with up to date dry cleaning methods. He will also train Indians in practical working of the machinery so as to make them efficient for eventual independent charge of the Laundry. After this Laundry in Bombay is in working order, it is the intention of the Directors to have a chain of such Laundries all over the principal towns of India such as Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, etc. These will be put under the management of Indians trained in this Laundry. For this purpose the Directors keep the right to raise the present capital of the Company to whatever sum the Directors think fit. The Directors are confident that the Company will be in a position to pay handsome dividends to Shareholders.

"96. The qualification of a Director (other than the ex-officio Director or a Deben-ture Director) shall be the holding of ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500."

"97. The remuneration of every Director shall not exceed Rs. 50 for every meeting of the Board attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issues thereof or any Debentures issued by the Co's. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purposes of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation for or expenses and loss of time in connection therewith in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified. If any Director being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors or in relation to signing share certificates) or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided."

"98. The Directors may from time to time employ any Director to perform any work or labour or to supply any goods required by the Company or to serve the Company in any professional capacity or as head of a department or in any other capacity or character and may remunerate him for such work or labour or goods or services as the Directors may think proper and may enter into contracts with him for the purposes aforesaid but no Directors shall vote at any Director's meeting upon any question affecting his own employment as aforesaid or any contract relating thereto. A Director shall not be accountable for any profit arising from such employment."

## MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 shares offered for subscription and the sums payable thereon on application shall have been paid to and received by the Company.

## DIRECTORS' INTEREST.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them and the remuneration payable to them. Mr. Tarachand H. Khanna, who is an ex-officio Director as member of the firm of Messrs. T. H. Khanna & Co., the Agents of the Company, is also interested in the remuneration and commission payable to the said firm.

## AGREEMENTS.

An Agreement of Agency, on the terms, provisions and conditions contained in the draft agreement annexed as Schedule A to the Articles of Association, will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. T. H. Khanna & Co. (at present consisting of Mr. Tarachand H. Khanna, its sole proprietor) and their successors in business notwithstanding any change which may take place by addition of any partner or partners or by death or retirement of any partner or partners under which agreement the said Messrs. T. H. Khanna & Co. are to be appointed the Agents of the Company from the date of the registration thereof for a term of 30 years and thereafter until they shall resign or be removed from their office by special resolution of the Company and on the remuneration of (a) an allowance commencing from the date of the registration of the Company of Rs. 500 per mensem or such larger sum as may from time to time be granted by the Directors for supervision of and attendance to the Company's business exclusive of all salaries and wages payable to Secretaries, Managers, Treasurers, clerks and other servants of the Company and rents and travelling charges; and (b) a commission of 10 per cent. on the annual net profits of the Company from the date of the commencement of the working of the Company after making all proper allowances and deductions from reserve for working expenses but without making deductions for depreciation exceeding 7 per cent. or replacements of machinery or for expenditure on capital account or for any amount taken to reserve fund or for any remuneration or wages payable to Bankers, Solicitors, Engineers, Commission Agents, Managers, Secretaries, Dealers, Clerks, Brokers or experts and other officers and employees of the Company.

The Company may, at any time, pay in addition to the payment of any reasonable sum a brokerage commission not exceeding 1 per cent. on the shares so subscribed or so agreed to be subscribed, to any person for subscribing or agreeing or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any shares in the Company.

## PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses of the Company are estimated at about Rs. 3,000. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above agreement can be inspected at the office of the Agents of the Company (at the registered office of the Company) at any time during the business hours.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is attached to this prospectus and forms part of it.

## APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this prospectus and forwarded to (the Company's Agents) (or direct to the Company's Bankers), the International Banking Corporation, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within 9 months from the allotment of shares. When no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied toward the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Agents of the Company.  
Dated this 22nd day of February 1921.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## THE EXCELSIOR

To-morrow Sunday at 9-45 P.m.

**May Allison**  
inHer Best Metro Comedy  
"In for thirty days"**"Around the Town"**  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT  
INAUGURATES THE CHAMBER OF  
INDIAN PRINCES AT DELHI.No Cinema Show To-day  
at 6-30 P.m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## THE EXCELSIOR

THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND  
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.  
EASTERN TOUR, Ltd., presents  
THEIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY**"WRANGLE TAGGLES"**  
DIRECT FROM THEIR RECENT  
SUCCESSSES FROM ENGLAND  
and  
**VARIETY**  
THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME  
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.To-morrow Sunday 6th March at 5-30 p.m.  
Plan at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. aft  
4 p.m. at the Theatre.

## IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay  
TO-NIGHT**"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"**  
Starring  
**LEW. CODY**  
The most Versatile actor of the Screen  
in  
A whimsical drama of Frivolous Wives  
and Jealous Sweethearts.**PATHE GAZETTE.**  
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD**LIVE AND LEARN**  
by  
**"SNUB POLLARD"**TIME  
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.Matinees Bank Holidays and Saturdays  
at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30  
and 5-15 p.m.

Popular Price

**"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."**

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## To-night

THE FINAL INSTALMENT  
of our Popular Serial

## TRAILED BY THREE

together with a sidesplitting Comic

## DOG CATCHES LOVE

a really entertaining programme

## WATCH FOR

our interesting announcement for the next week.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS  
present

## TO-NIGHT &amp; THIS WEEK

A Magnificent Photo-Drama of the  
Middle Ages.**"The Power of the  
Borgias"**

(6 Reels—7,000 feet.)

All the pomp and splendour of the  
Ancient Eternal City revised with  
Strictest Chronological Accuracy—the  
Power and Tyranny of Fifteenth Century  
Papacy represented with vivid and start-  
ling force—the terror and the domination  
of the fearful Borgias described in a heart-  
appealing manner.**"The Power of the  
Borgias"**A Photo-Drama of unusual Grandeur  
and Sumptuousness!The election of the Pope—the bartering  
of the Votes—the craftiness of the Cardinals  
—Sumptuous feasts at the Vatican—the  
State ball five centuries ago—all these  
portray in a manner that will absolutely  
spell-bound you.**West-End  
Cinema**

(New Churney Road.)

**SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK  
OF  
Valuable Books**

on all subjects at

**Greatly Reduced Prices**  
AT**Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram  
Sagoon**

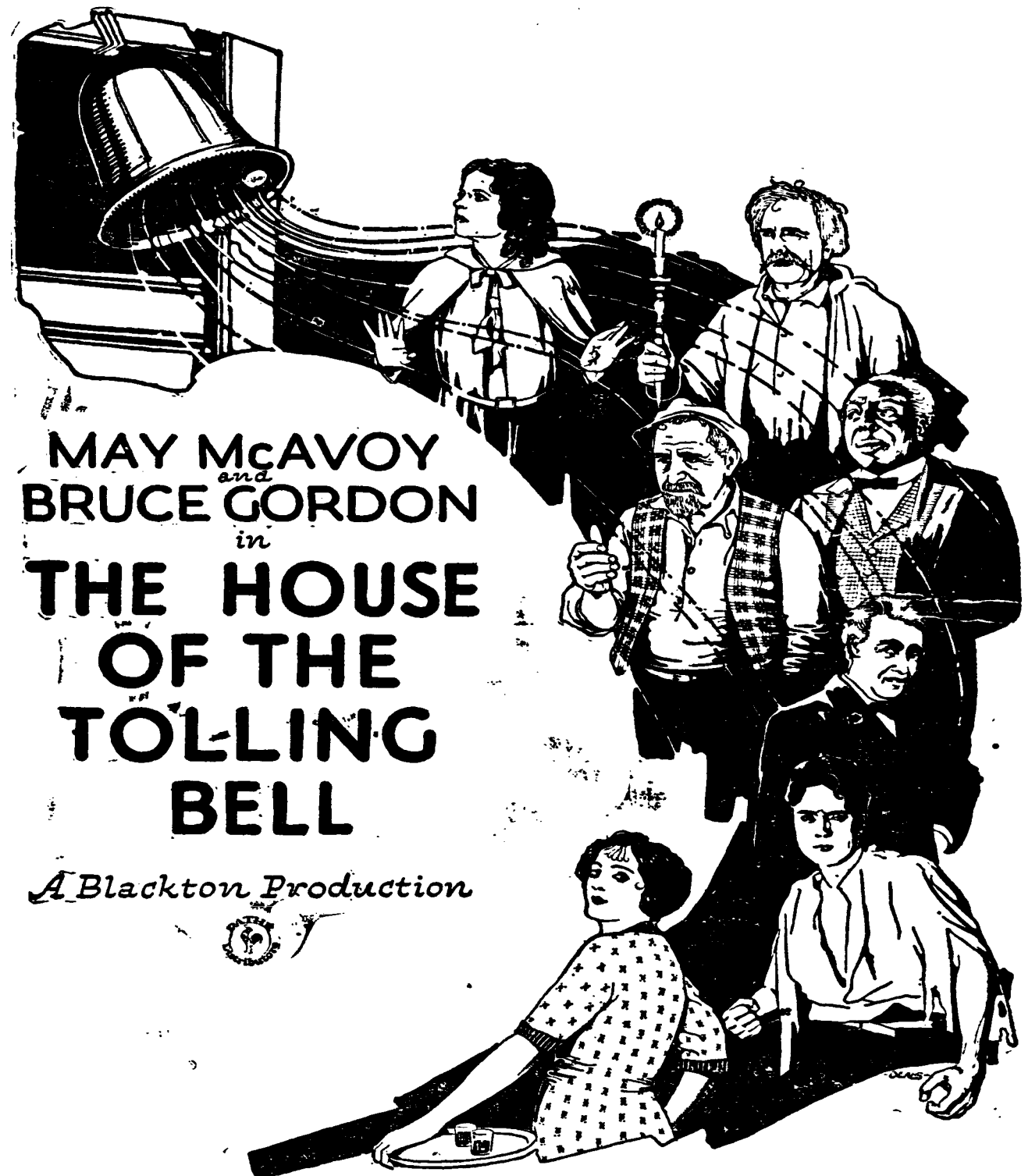
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## The Empire

TODAY AND TOMORROW

4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

*A Drama to Haunt Your Memory  
Like Ghostly Bell Chimes***MAY McAVOY  
and  
BRUCE GORDON  
in  
THE HOUSE  
OF THE  
TOLLING  
BELL***A Blackton Production**"The tolling bell, it is the knell  
That summons thee to Heaven or to Hell."*

SHAKESPEARE

To some the tolling bell peals the music of romance. It stirs the heart to  
adventure. It calls the mind to weddings and to ghosts.In this house of mystery, its echo made a brave girl, braver; a fearless boy,  
bolder; made a schemer money-mad; caused joy to a "ghost," fear to a  
darkey, and set a whole town in a turmoil.Its mellow chime makes a drama that will resound up and down the whole  
scale of your feelings.

Its tale will ring clear to your heart and pull on your emotions like a bell rope.

*It is Entertainment that Banishes Superstition and the "BLUES."*

Pathe Gazette | Pathe Pictorial | Empire Orchestra.

Ask Where!

Ask When!!

## Kohinoor Film Co.

PRESENTS

## VIKRAMA URVASHI

featuring

The Dainty Damsel of feminine graces—blue-eyed Fairy or the Screen.

## MISS LEENA VALENTINE

## ANOTHER ENCHANTING PRODUCTION

## RUKMINI HARAN

A famous mythological story faithfully produced with ancient magnificent setting and  
beautiful natural scenery.

Our previous triumphs:—Vishwamitra Menara.

## Sati Parvati &amp; Shri Krishna Sudama

For booking apply to the the Manager,

## KOHINOOR FILM CO.

162, DADAR ROAD, DADAR.

**MERCEDES**  
the world renowned  
**MOTOR CARS**  
**TWO**

ready for immediate delivery.

Particulars from

**NARANDAS V. DOSSA**314, Hammam Street,  
Fort, BOMBAY.SOLE AGENTS for  
DIXI MOTOR CARS AND  
TRUCKS.

## ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE  
KEEPS CONTENTS

EITHER HOT OR COLD OR

STEAMING HOT FOR TASTE

Invaluable for House-keepers

Nurses, Campers, Travellers

Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN

TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY

## IVORY WORKS

125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

## Ghosh Dastider &amp; Co.;

[Manufacturers]

Ivory Brooch with names R. 1, B. 1000,  
Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairs  
are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale  
buyers.

Minister's recommendations as the main cause of the present dislocation of Indian trade and industry. He said that India was almost entirely to local conditions which led to excess of imports compared to exports. The latter was to some extent the reaction after the heavy imports of goods during the war. Taking into account the present trade position and the Secretary of State's sterling resources in relation to his commitments, the Government's policy of maintaining the present time would be unjustifiable. Lord Lytton pointed out that all other currencies were similarly unstable, but the Secretary of State said that they were not the whole matter with a view to ascertaining whether further action would be required.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sugden invited a statement on the question of stabilising the price of rupee, thus assuring the Indian traders of the new position. He clearly resumed trade relationships with Great Britain.

Mr. Montagu replying referred to the abnormal state of Indian trade position which was shown by a large balance of forty-four crores of rupees compared with the favourable balance of 125 crores in 1931. He said that the Government were facing the situation but in view of the extent of sterling resources and obligations he did not see the practicability of intervening in the foreign exchange market.

He fully appreciated the drawbacks of the present position but the causes were worldwide and beyond an individual Government's control. He said that the stability of sterling, franc and other exchanges."

But it is not gratifying to note that in the case of colonies and dependencies the Government have not maintained stability of the exchange in relation to sterling, although in the case of India they did not do so.

In presenting the Budget the Finance Minister has stated that in the opinion of Govern-



## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

## TO-DAY.

Adjourned Meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, B. P. Association Rooms, 6 p.m.  
The S. S. Calcutta with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.  
Press Day Anniversary, public meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India, at the Excelsior Theatre, at 6 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.  
Distribution of prizes to pupils of B. J. C. Institution School, Institution Hall, Queen's Road, 4.45 p.m.  
Royal Opera House: Thamara Swirekaya Co. Matinee at 5 p.m. and Night at 9.30.  
Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association extraordinary general meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.  
Bombay Races: 14th Extra Meeting.  
SUNDAY, March 6.  
Royal Opera House: Opening Night of Bandman Comedy Co. Matinee at 5 p.m. and Night at 9.30.  
Distribution of prizes to Hindu cricketers at the Hindu Gym., 5.30 p.m. Sir L. A. Shah to preside.  
MONDAY, Mar. 7.  
Shivaratni: Bank Holiday. (All Post Office in Bombay to work as on Sundays).  
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Gymkhana Maidan.

## TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

| LEADING ARTICLES.            | PAGE       |
|------------------------------|------------|
| India's Fetter               | 10         |
| An Elusive Budget            | 10         |
| NOTES OF THE DAY             | 10         |
| REUTERS' TELEGRAMS           | 11 & 12    |
| INDIAN TELEGRAMS             | 9, 11 & 12 |
| GENERAL NEWS.                |            |
| G. N. Suppression of Riots   | 13         |
| Why he advocate Independence | 13         |
| Repression in Bihar          | 14         |
| London Letter                | 15         |
| "Sanctity of Contract"       | 16         |
| League of Mercy              | 17         |
| U. P. Council                | 17         |
| BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL        |            |
| Bombay Amusements            | 8          |
| Council Impressions          | 12         |
| Ministers' Salaries          | 11 & 12    |
| BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS      | 9          |
| COMMERCIAL                   | 7 & 8      |
| SHIPPING                     | 8          |

## Domestic Occurrences.

## SOLENN REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Solemn Requiem Mass for the late Mrs. Frank Oliveira at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon on Monday the 7th instant at 7.30 a.m. Friends and relatives will kindly accept this intimation.

2634

## DIVINE SERVICE.

R. B. Ramanbhai Mahipatram will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.

## BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6.15 p.m.

**KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CORPS, BOMBAY.**  
All Khilafat Volunteers are hereby informed to attend the public meeting of Representatives of A. and B. Wards to be held at Khadak, Cutchi Dasa Oswal Mahajanwari to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) positively.

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.**  
In supersession of a previous announcement it is announced that question paper No. 1 in Avesta and Pahlavi at the B.A. Examination will be set on Tuesday, the 12th April at 3 p.m., instead of on Saturday, the 3rd April.

## TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The last date for sending applications for permission to appear for examinations to be held under the auspices of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, is postponed to 15th March, owing to the inordinate rush of candidates. Fresh forms of application are now available.

## SPINNING CLASS.

Two more spinning classes have been opened at the following centres for the benefit of the public:—  
(1) At the Mandvi Svarajya Sabha, Office—Instructor Mr. D. C. Maniar, from 8 to 10 a.m.; and (2) at Grant Road, Room No. 55A, Panna Lal Terrace—Instructor Mr. Shankar Lal H. Vaidyanath, from 8 to 10 a.m.

**PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT HINDU GYMKHANA**  
The Secretary of the Hindu Prize Fund Committee (1920) announces that the prize distribution to the Hindu players, who took part in the last quadrangular tournament, takes place to-morrow (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m. at the Hindu Gymkhana pavilion. Sir Lalubhai A. Shah will preside and Lady Shah will give away prizes.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Monday the 7th March, 1921, will be a post office holiday on account of "Shivratni". All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sunday.  
The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will, however remain open and work as usual.

## ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The sabbath class for children and the Jewish history class will meet to-day at 4 and 8 p.m. respectively. The Marathi class will meet to-morrow at 3 p.m. To-morrow at 4 p.m. there will be a Conversational meeting, at which the subject to be discussed will be "Library and how to manage it." All functions will be held at the premises of the Brotherhood, 2nd Perkhaw Street, Byculla.  
The annual general gathering of the Brotherhood was held last Saturday.

## TO-DAY'S RACES.

## SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

CRUSHED GLASS piloted by Brown looks good in the Sledmere Handicap, VERRES and TAGAMOR cannot be out of place.

FLEURBAIX has regained his form to judge by his consistent performances, and he has the best chance in the Foxhill Plate, GADTUNA and GOLD REEF will be knocking at the door.

KALOOLAH is dangerous in the 1st division of the Houghton Plate, ST. AGNES EVE and MY PATSEY will repay place investors.

GIPSY'S ADVICE looks a certainty in the 2nd Division of the Houghton Plate, SUMMER'S JOY and TREZIDELLA will need watching.

MECHANIC can disturb KHUNDIL in the Bassein Plate, DUNBAR is a sure place.

LACE has an excellent opportunity in the Brocklesby Stakes, MARGARET JOYCE and SHE SHE should be in the picture.

ARVIL will have the services of Brown in the 1st Division of the Bandra Plate, GOOD STAR and RED FLOWER can follow home.

MY ROYAL, PALEFACE and BRINDISI are three best candidates in the 2nd Division of the Bandra Plate.

KING PALACE, should dispute the 3rd Division with SUGGER and SHUMS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

## 4TH SUNDAY IN LENT: 16TH MARCH.

## ST. TOOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke—Hymns—321, 183, 313, 290; 5.30 p.m. Children's Service; 6.30 p.m. Evensong at Sermon—Canticles—Hymns 90, 107, 27.

Collections for Cathedral Schools.  
Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m. and Evensong at 5.15 p.m.  
Daily Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m.  
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6.30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.  
English Service—8.15 a.m. Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service—9.30 a.m.

## O. AND R. RY. STRIKE.

## AUTHORITIES EVICTING MEN.

## (Associated Press.)

## LUCKNOW, March 4.

Mr. J. B. Miller, who has been leading the O. and R. Railway strike, says that about 10,000 men have been out since the 10th February. Men from almost all departments having joined the strike, he alleges, the authorities have been arranging evictions from the quarters of these men, with the help of the police, and pray for conciliation to avoid further trouble.

## THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER.

## A POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

Mr. W. Alexander, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway expired at the Byculla Infirmary on Thursday last at 1.15 p.m. The deceased was a very popular officer and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

The late Mr. Alexander was born on 2nd November, 1871. He joined the Railway as acting Chief Clerk General Traffic Manager's Office on 4th December 1897. He was promoted Chief Clerk on the 1st June, 1898, and later on as Assistant Traffic Superintendent. After holding various acting appointments as District Traffic Superintendent he was confirmed as such, District Traffic Superintendent on 15th November, 1904. Promoted District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi, on 1st January, 1906. He worked in the same position at Bhusawal, Bombay and Lucknow. He was promoted acting Deputy Traffic Manager, Bombay, vice Mr. Lambert on 11th July, 1911 and on the latter's return continued vice Mr. Laidlaw on 16th April 1912. He was confirmed as Deputy Traffic Manager, Coaching, on 9th June 1917; and worked as Deputy Traffic Manager, Coaching, and Operative. He acted General Traffic Manager vice Mr. Rumball on 17th September 1918. Reverted Deputy Traffic Manager "Commercial" on 15th October, 1918 and acted on two latter occasions as General Traffic Manager. He took over the duties as Acting General Traffic Manager when Mr. Rumball was transferred to the position of Ag. Agent when Sir Lawless Hepper went to England. In charge of coaching during the war, which was recognised by Government conferring on him the C.I.E. He was very popular with the staff throughout the G. I. P. Railway who genuinely regret his death. An official notification from the Home Board of his appointment as General Traffic Manager was received only by last mail. A firing party from the 1st Battalion C.I.E. P. Regiment, A.F. (Indian) under Lieutenant Barclay.

The following were the pall bearers:—I. W. Stokes, E. B. Cooke, A. P. Goldney Richardson, Lieut. H. P. Bond and D. Clark. Among the officers present at the funeral were:—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Managing Director; Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.; Mr. A. C. Rumball, C.I.E. O.B.E.; Mr. E. McLean, Dy. Agent; Mr. D. A. Fenton, Deputy Loco. Superintendent; Mr. J. S. McNeill, Loco. Superintendent; Mr. A. M. Bell, O.B.E., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent; Mr. C. A. Hawes, Chief Auditor and Accountant; Mr. G. R. Webb, Chief Stores Superintendent; Mr. I. W. Stokes, Deputy Traffic Manager, Operative; and numerous district officers and staff.

Steps are being taken to form a Bengal Local Association in connection with the Institution of Engineers, with Mr. C. E. Hindley making preliminary arrangements.

## "MERELY, SERFS IN OUR LAND."

## REFORMS—A DELUSION.

## (Associated Press.)

## CALCUTTA, March 3.

In connection with the externment order served on him by the Magistrate of Mymensing, Mr. C. R. Das writes:—  
It is clear that no magistrate with any knowledge of law could ever have thought applicable to me. Yet the order was passed. The order clearly proves what I have always thought to be truth, namely, that the bureaucracy have no hesitation in breaking the law when it suits their purpose. I invite the public to take note of this. The order further proves that we are merely serfs in our country and life is not bearable without Swaraj. The order further proves that the Reform Act, has given us no rights in reality that even with the so called parliamentary Government which we are supposed to have got it is possible for a magistrate to break the law in this outrageous manner. As the Congress has not yet called for Civil Disobedience, I have obeyed this order although I know it is absolutely illegal. It would be for the working committee of the Congress to decide when to call for Civil Disobedience of illegal orders. A few more orders of this description will, in my opinion, justify the Congress in asking the people to disobey all illegal orders.

## PRESENTATION TO

## COL. J. G. GREIG.

## ON NEXT FRIDAY.

An influential committee has been formed to arrange a presentation to Col. Greig, who is leaving India on the twelfth inst. The presentation will take place on the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Ground on Friday, March 11, at 6.30 p.m. at which His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside and make the presentation.

Subscriptions (limited to rupees ten only) towards the presentation may be sent to Doctor Pavri and Mr. Annesley, who are acting as Honorary Secretaries to the Committee. The members of the Committee are Sir George Curtis, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Laloo Shah, Sir Thomas Birkett, Mr. Justice Kajiji, the Hon. Mr. M. H. N. Hayward, the Hon. Mr. Chumilal V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. R. F. Paranjpye, Messrs. P. R. Cadell, Lawrence Robertson, A. Rumball, Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Dr. Pavri, Dr. H. D. Kanga, and Messrs. Hadi C. Tyabjee, J. M. Divecha, M. Goradia, W. A. Haig Brown and J. Sheepshanks.

## KHILAFAT FUND.

## DONATIONS FROM OVERSEAS MUSSALMANS

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee (Bombay) writes:—  
It is gratifying to note that our Indian brothers abroad are equally keen about the Khilafat question. Sometime back we notified in the press handsome donations received from the Indian Mussalman in America, who have organised the Indian Muslim Association for the Khilafat cause. Now, the Indian Mussalman of East Africa have contributed decent amounts to the Khilafat Fund. We have already received big donations from them from time to time which are published in our former statements. Recently, Mussalman of the Kokone Mohamedon Society of Johannesburg have remitted £400 (exchange value Rs. 7,619/-) and Mussalman of Vrededorp, Johannesburg £269/11/6 (exchange value Rs. 1,051/13/4) and the Khilafat Committee of Maraisburg £100 (exchange value Rs. 1,323/12/11) towards the Khilafat Fund.

It is hoped Indian Mussalman will be encouraged by these helps, and in appreciation of the valuable services of their brothers abroad will carry on the work of collections with double zeal and energy.

## KHILAFAT COMMITTEE AND RECEIPTS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, (Bombay), writes:—

"In continuation of the Central Khilafat Committee's notice published in the local papers, regarding the Receipts issued by Maulvi Mohammad Ismail Ghazanvi, President, Bombay Muslim Volunteer Corps, for the purpose of collecting funds for his Corps, it should be stated that in view of the fact that these Receipts were taken to be the Khilafat Receipts sold for the Khilafat Fund, Maulvi Mohammad Ismail Ghazanvi has stopped issuing them and has handed them over to the Central Khilafat Committee for being destroyed.

It is confidently hoped that all misunderstanding that has arisen by the sale of these Receipts, will now be removed, and that the Bombay Muslim Volunteer Corps will, as usual, continue to assist the Central Khilafat Committee from time to time."

## PRESS DAY.

## PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India the fourth anniversary of the Press Day will be observed by holding a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Excelsior Theatre to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Jayakar, K. Natrajan, V. J. Patel, M. Pickett and others will speak on resolutions condemning the Press Act and appreciating the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the Press. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will take the chair. Special seats for ladies will be reserved.

## DR. KITCHLEW GAGGED!

## NOT TO ATTEND OR ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## ORDER UNDER D. OF I. ACT.

## (Associated Press.)

## LAHORE, March 3.

An order was served on Dr. Kitchlew, yesterday evening, at Lahore under the Defence of India Act, directing him to abstain from attending or addressing any public meeting until further orders.

## STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

## SIMPLEX MILL INFECTED.

Trouble has again sprung up in the Simplex Mill, about two thousand operatives of which have come out on strike. On enquiries it is ascertained that some time ago, the Mill authorities had dismissed an old Head Jobber, Atmaram, without any rhyme or reason and got him substituted by one Rustumji, a Parsi. The men did not like this action of the authorities and had since been grumbling and had requested them to reinstate Atmaram. But on finding that it did not produce any effect, about twelve hundred operatives refused to work on Thursday evening and on Friday morning their number was swelled by the addition of about eight hundred more men.

The strike of the Petrol-workers is still continuing and the majority of the strikers of Wallace Flour Mill and Mackenzie's Saw Mill, are still holding out.

## PORT TRUST KHALASIS' STRIKE.

## CHAIRMAN'S ASSURANCE ENDS THE TROUBLE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes us to say:—  
The strike of the Khalasis and Brethren of the Port Trust launched who had struck work on 21st February 1921, came to an end on the 2nd instant. They demanded 50 per cent. increase in their wages, free rations and overtime after 5.30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Ginwala on behalf of the men saw the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the 2nd instant and as a result of the interview, Mr. Ginwala advised the men to resume work on Thursday. Accordingly, the men resumed work on Thursday. The Chairman of the Port Trust of Bombay has agreed to give the lower or sympathetic consideration to their demands.

## POSTAL RATES.

## To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Hailey has proposed increasing postal rates altogether and you have already raised your voice against such increase. I do not know how far the actual power to modify the proposals. Mr. Hailey has even anticipated all the arguments to be urged against the proposed enhancement and sought to meet them all on the ground that India enjoys the cheapest postal service. He has apparently forgotten that the Indian has the poorest income per head in all the civilised countries and that but for the top heavy salaries of the "heads" the cost of working any service in India is either lower or can be made lower than in any other civilised country.

Generally as the enhancement ought to be opposed, there are two modifications that are more urgent than others. The first is about the newspapers paying one pice postage. Up to now the weight carried is eight tolas and it is proposed to reduce it to five. Such a change is highly to be deprecated. Henceforward newspapers may have to increase their pages if only to report the proceedings of the various Councils. Much greater interest is to attach to them, many more sessions are to be held, and there are two chambers of the Indian Legislature requiring double the space obviously. It will be mere penalising of the public at this juncture to reduce the weight to be carried in one pice. The second is about the half-anna envelope. It is highly detrimental to the public interests to do away with the half-anna envelope altogether. There are so many communications which either on account of courtesy, dignity or privacy cannot be put on an open card. These have to be put in a cover. It is not as if they weigh anything like a tola. Some fifteen years back we could send only half tola in a half-anna envelope and had no complaint to make. It will be better to revert to that position or even to reduce the weight to one-third or one-quarter of a tola. If it exceed that limit, let the postage required be one anna. It will be a very grievous inconvenience not to be able to send a covered letter for less than an anna. The postage for a foreign letter is only an anna and a half. To bring the inland postage so close to the foreign is anomalous. I have picked these two particulars as of a peculiarly serious character and do not mean to prejudice other particulars. Let me hope those that have gone to Delhi as the trustees of Kinnaird's money will show courage enough to demand at least these modifications.—Yours etc.,

P. R. LELE.

The public of Bassein Taluka in a meeting assembled at Bassein on the 3rd instant resolved to continue the Taluka Congress Committee under the New Constitution. It was also decided to hold the first session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference at Bassein about the end of April.

## BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

## "INDIAN INDUSTRY FLOUTED AND IGNORED."

"Commerce" of February 26, 1921, devotes considerable space to a discussion of the Development Directorate Scandal. Referring to the decision of the Directorate to carry out the Back Bay Reclamation departmentally, the journal says: "It would appear that it is not the intention of Government to make any further pronouncement in the matter or to disclose in what way the tenders submitted in due time were found unacceptable. If this is the case we hope the matter will not be allowed to rest and that commercial and industrial circles will insist on further information. We fail to understand why veil of secrecy should be drawn closely around the proceedings of the Development Directorate."

Reference is made to the belated appointment of the two advisory boards in connection with the scheme, recommended as long ago as September 8 last by the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council. As the result of the long delay that intervened between the promise and performance by the Government, "all sorts of rumours gained currency the chief among which ascribed to Sir Lawless Hepper, the Director of Development, an uncompromising attitude of opposition to the public demand. It was said that he had expressed his determination to brook no kind of advisory board whatever and was prepared to pack his bag and leave the Directorate if any board was appointed. But whether the delay has been caused by opposition from any source or is merely the result of the red tape methods inseparable from the Government system it has been none the less irritating to the general public and a matter of anxiety to the commercial and industrial community in particular who have not perhaps placed as much childlike faith in the Development Directorate and its autocratic methods as the Government would appear to have cherished."

The paper takes strong exception to the terms of reference to the advisory committee whose appointments are only for a period of three years in the first instance. An explanation is demanded for this reservation as also for the long delay in the appointment of the committees. "The appeals to all communities when money was required for the scheme were of the most loquacious kind, to say, in some respects, misleading kind, are not the public then entitled to expect some explanation of this delay."

## THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

About the decision of the Director taken with the approval of Government, "not to accept any of the tenders for the Back Bay Reclamation, the paper says: 'the delay in the appointment of the advisory boards has enabled the Director of Development to reject the tenders without any consultation with representatives of those who put up crores of rupees to render the scheme possible. Commercial and industrial circles will want to know why the tenders were all rejected, was it a question of price? was it a matter of the conditions attaching to the tenders? Was there anything wrong with the firms tendering which rendered them unacceptable to the director, and if so were the objections reasonable? Was due consideration given to the representations made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with the Bombay Development scheme and did Government fulfil its promise that when the contracts would be given by the Development Directorate the suggestions made by the committee of the Merchants' Chamber would be considered?'"

Objection is also taken to the extraordinary hurry in which appointments have been and are being made to the whole of the more important posts under the directorate "at the autocratic bidding of the awe-inspiring director," before the advisory committees, as grudgingly conceded, have had a chance of meeting together. Now as to the functions of the advisory committees, they are so planned as "to ensure to the director undisputed sovereignty on the lofty throne of his splendid dictatorship." The committees "are to advise the director on questions referred by him to the committees and to put forward any suggestions relating to the general development of Bombay and the suburban area respectively." Their recommendations and suggestions are to be recorded in the proceedings and will be treated as confidential.

## "FLOUTED AND IGNORED."

It is not likely that under the severe restrictions imposed on the Committees that there will be any disagreement. In such an eventuality, the committees will be entitled to record a formal resolution asking that the matter be referred to Government and the director of development should comply with such a resolution. In view of the automatic attitude generally ascribed to the directorate hitherto, it may be doubted, "continues the journal, whether any matters on which a disagreement appears possible will ever be referred to the committees by the director. And as regards important questions relating to the general development of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division, it would appear extremely likely that all such will occupy the present director through his term of office will have already been decided before even the belated committees have been given the opportunity to assemble. The genuine demand of the commercial and industrial circles in Bombay—that some appreciable check should be exercised upon the tendency to reckless extravagance, and disregard of the legitimate aspirations of Indian industry—has therefore been flouted and ignored."

## ANOTHER FOUL GAS TRAGEDY.

## THREE MEN DIE OF SUFFOCATION.

In the course of an inquest held by the local Coroner, touching the death of three labourers, another tragedy due to foul gas was revealed yesterday.

It appeared that five labourers in charge of a muckdum were engaged to cleanse a stream water drain of the Bombay Fort Trust at Wadala, on Thursday. At 10 a.m. the man-holes were opened and at 2 p.m. three of the men, Dharku Deva, Sonu Yeshu and Dhondu Lakuman, went down the gutter. The men were not expected to go more than ten feet inside and the ropes were tied round their waists. The remaining two men and the dog remained at the top to haul up the muckdum water. After working for an hour, they suddenly became anxious about the fate of the men down below. They dug up the gutter and made a hole a few feet away from the manhole, and found the dead bodies of the three unfortunate men lying.

Dr. Numan, Police Surgeon, who held a post mortem examination on the bodies, said at the inquest that he ascertained that the passages contained black mud and water and that the men died of asphyxiation caused by inhalation of irrespirable gases coming from mud and water.

Further enquiries have been adjourned.

## SERIOUS RIOTS AT ZENADI.

## 3 KILLED: 30 INJURED.

## (Associated Press.)

## MADRAS, March 4.

Pudukoth (March 3).—Reports of serious riots at Zenadi, 25 miles from Pudukoth, have reached here. They have arisen, it appears, out of the strained feelings between the people of Tirukalabur and those of three other villages. The trouble is stated to have originated at a festival in January last in an adjoining British village, when bulls were released. A pathan of Tirukalabur caught the bull and directed it of the cloth tied round its neck in accordance with the custom, and retained it as trophy. Some men of another village it is said, found the cloth on the bull demanded it of the Pathan who refused to give it. Soon an altercation arose and from words they soon came to blows. After this, it is reported, 500 men from Tirukalabur met their rivals at Zenadi, and as a result of the affray two men were killed, and one seriously injured. A party of police were sent to the place and the Deputy Magistrate with the Superintendent of Police is expected there.

## GODHRA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

## (Associated Press.)

## GODHRA, March 4.

A meeting of the Godhra Municipality was held yesterday when the audit note and the judgment of the Sub-Judge of Godhra in connection with the suit against the Municipality by a Bora grocer for supplying tiles for the new municipality building came up for consideration. Mr. Waman Mukadam proposed a vote of censure on Mr. Abdullahi Karimbhai, a member of the building committee who was empowered the purchase all building materials. The motion was carried.

Another resolution recommending the removal of Mr. Currimbhoy from membership for putting the municipality to disgrace was also passed.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Calcutta message of March 4 says: Telegraph transfer is one shilling 2/8th pence, demand one shilling two fifteenth pence.

At a meeting of Sikh residents in Delhi resolutions were passed expressing profound grief, abhorrence and indignation at the Nankhna Sahib tragedy, and recording an opinion that any procrastination of the process meant for bringing the culprits to book would be fraught with far-reaching consequences. (A. P.)

Some of the leading members of Hindu and Muslim communities have sent a petition to his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal stating that a rabid dog in the town had injured forty persons and that up till now no step has been taken by the Municipality to catch the increasing number of dogs and praying that immediate steps be taken in order to save the public of Dhoraji from the terrible nuisance.

A Government communique states that Wana Wazir situation continues unchanged and there is but little of interest to report. The small village of Kustan east of Wana Fort was destroyed by our troops on the 11th February. On February 25th, a repairing party of 2/30th Punjab was ambushed on the right bank of Shahr river, killing eight other Indian ranks and wounding three.

The Deck Passengers' Committee, which has been appointed by the Government of India to consider the questions of improving standard of accommodation and conveniences at present provided for the deck passengers with a view to prevent overcrowding, has assembled at Calcutta, and has asked public to give evidence on the points arising out of the terms of reference to the Committee. (A. P.)

## THE CAR OF KINGS DAIMLER

THE KING OF CARS

has

'QUALITY

written on every part from

Back-Axle to Radiator Cap.

LATEST MODELS

30 H. P. LIGHT SPORTING

30 " STANDARD

35 " SPECIAL

SOLE DAIMLER AGENTS,

THE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Branch at DELHI. Telegram: "CHALO"

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last nineteen

years both personal and through post, for

High Commercial Accountancy, Banking

and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The Senior Commercial Examinations by the

London Chamber of Commerce and the

Government Auditors' Diploma Examination,

a speciality.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

## STEEL BEAMS GEO. SERVICE & CO.

BOMBAY.

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

AND

JEWELLERS.

325, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR ANYTHING IN HARDWARE

STORES, ETC.

Inquire at

THE EASTERN ENGINEERING

AND

STORES SUPPLY AGENCY.

The Well-known Firm of Shiphandlers,

Hardware Merchants, Stores Suppliers and

Contractors. Call or write:

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Mandvi Post Box No. 238.

Phone. 5204. Tel. "DRUMSTEEL"

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1920.

MOHANLAL & CO.

JEWELLERS.

157-201 St. Memmon St. } Tel. No. 1703.

BOMBAY }

Fresh Consignment Arrived

RED MARSEILLES HEXAGONAL

TILES

Cheaper and Durable than any other make

SAJAN & CO.,

TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

TILES

RED HEXAGONAL

from the

Best and Well-known Italian

Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES SCHOOLS, CHURCHES

SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.

(Used by the P. W. D.)

Always in Stock. Send your enquiries to

MOTILAL MOOLCHUND & Co.

12, Bank Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs

Ewart Latham & Co., after their

experience of other safes in the re-

cent fire in their premises.

273 Safes supplied for Savings Bank

India and Burma, after a severe

competitive test by fire held in

Calcutta in the Director-General of

Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently

supplied to Government, to replace

other Makers' safe that had been

burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of

European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

## APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The advertiser is a Medical Graduate and desires proceeding for further studies to America, where he has been awarded a Scholarship. Wants Rs. 1,500 as money for passage, etc. Will some philanthropic gentleman advance him the necessary sum either as donation or as loan? Excellent credentials; prepared to accompany any gentleman proceeding to America as a Private Secretary in exchange of passage. Particulars from Box No. 1866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R 2880

## MESSRS BENNET & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE

VACANT PIECE OF LAND.

At Mount Road

Near the junction of the Victoria Road, Byculla, admeasuring 33,747 square yards, a portion of which is leased to different tenants for 10 and 20 years, yields Rs. 2,600 per month by way of rent with a large piece of land still unlet on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1921, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

For further particulars see BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

## MOTORS & GENERATORS

Start Industries I supply Motor power. Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H. P. Rectifiers or charging batteries. Standard testing arrangements. D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15 H.P. Dynamos 1/4 to 15 K. W. Ready delivery. Sole Agent and Distributor for India.

BAHAN GOKHALAY.

Opera House, Terminus Girgaum. Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay. Phone. 4548

## PETROL

Can supply—from a tin to a wagon — at Rs. 2-4-0 gallon, ex-godown.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR BIG BUYERS

Terms STRICTLY cash in advance.

SHEIKH MUHAMMAD FAQIR

& SONS,

Burn Bastion Road, DELHI

Telegrams: KEROPET."

## TOYS BAZAR

A Large Assortment of Toys, Dolls, fancy goods, etc.

Wholesale and Retail at Moderate Rates

THE TOY EMPORIUM

N. S. MISTRY

SHOP & SHOW ROOM,

22 Saraswati Mahal, near Crawford

Market, Bombay.

## USEFUL BOOKS

(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instructions, Bombay.)

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious, social and others. In three vols., in 160 sub.

parts. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 1/2.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 900 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price Rs. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price Rs. 2.

Postage in all extra. All in English.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,

Gopipura, SURAT.

He has had from the Author and Bombay Booksellers.

THE

VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LD

HEAD OFFICE:

113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIRECTORS:

Sir JAMSETJEE JEEBEEBOY, Bart.

(Chairman).

Sir HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND,

K.

RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBOY, Esqr.

COVASJI JEHANGIR (Junior), Esqr.

COLLINS M. ROSS, Esqr.

KIRABHAI PREMHAND, Esqr.

M. C. SETALVAD, Esqr.

VELJI LAKHAMJI NAPPOL, Esqr.

J. C. SETALVAD, Esqr. (Ex-Officio).

CHIEF AGENT FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. CURRIMBOY

EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.

Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts are invited from First Class Firms.

J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,

Managing Agents.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 5th

## PUBLIC MEETING

Under the Auspices of

## THE PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

(I) To condemn the Press Act of 1910.

(II) To appreciate the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

At 6 p.m. (S. T.)

AT THE

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Mr. M. A. JINNAH

will preside.

Rich Velours in Black and Grey from

Rs. 27/8.

Coke Hats in various shades.

(Specially ordered out for Bombay Racing Season.)

Felts in all colours, from Rs. 10/8.

Hawkes White or Piths, from Rs. 5/12.

Evening Caps, attractive designs from

Rs. 4/12.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

(Late of Leach & Woburny.)

51/53, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone 5629.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, March 5, 1921.

## INDIA'S FETTERS.

In speaking on his resolution on repressive laws, the Hon. Mr. Sastri said that he "was not struck by any part of His Royal Highness the Duke's speech, great as it was, so much as by the passage in which he summed up in simple but pregnant words the experience of humanity in its struggle for freedom." The passage was the following:

"Political freedom has often been won by revolution, by tumult, by civil war, at the price of peace and public safety. How rarely has it been the free gift of one people to another in response to a growing wish for greater liberty and to a growing evidence of fitness for its enjoyment."

The passage in the Duke's speech which struck Mr. Sastri so much was, he it noted in passing, one which is based on the assumption that the Indian people are still unfit for self-government, that they have to be schooled into the art of government and have to demonstrate "a growing evidence" of "fitness" to the enjoyment of political freedom. That is an assumption which Mr. Sastri knows well the Indian people, as a whole, have emphatically repudiated and will continue to repudiate; and their repudiation is now manifested in their determination to win political freedom not as "a gift" but as a birthright, and to win it in their own way. But Mr. Sastri has long ceased to understand the mind of his fellow-countrymen. However, let that pass. Let us examine the grounds of his enthusiasm for the fresh "gift" of Britain to India. That gift has been accompanied by the retention of repressive laws which make the autocracy of the Government of India not less potent for evil than that of any of the Czars of Russia. And if a fresh proof were needed of this, it is provided by the orders against Mr. C. R. Das and Dr. Kitchew. Mr. Das says that the order against him, which besides showing how the bureaucracy have no hesitation in breaking the law when it suits their purpose, demonstrates that "we are merely serfs in our country and life is not bearable without Swaraj." And it is a view which will be endorsed and echoed by his countrymen throughout the country, however strong the infatuation of men like Mr. Sastri may be with the "gift" of "reforms." So much for "the gift."

Mr. Sastri evidently realised the incongruity inherent in the gift. He, therefore, sought to remove it without offending the givers of the gift. Hence his demand, not for the immediate repeal of the repressive laws, but for a committee to consider their repeal or modification. Sir William Vincent touched by the solicitous sanity displayed by Mr. Sastri readily accepted the demand for a Committee, only incidentally reminding the Council that though the recommendations of the Committee would have the greatest weight with the Government, the latter did not bind themselves to accept all or any of them! The Hon. Mr. Ayyangar speaking on the resolution drew the attention of the Council to the fact that the printer's devil had added to the grim humour of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, who by his

amendment demanded the immediate repeal of all repressive laws. The Agenda Paper made Mr. Khaparde say "The following laws be repealed." The printer unconsciously gave expression to the misgivings of the country, which has bitter memories of what committees on this subject have done in the past. The Legislative Assembly displayed a no less reprehensible proneness too readily to succumb to official pressure by agreeing to a committee to consider the modification of the Press Act. On a former occasion we have demonstrated the hollowness of Sir William Vincent's defence of the working of the Act and of his attempt to exculpate the Government by throwing the blame for their past misdeeds, in connection with the operations of the Act, on the shoulders of "over-zealous" officers. As we said on the occasion, even angels if they had been armed with such arbitrary powers as the Act confers on officials would not behave better. The Act itself is an evil which contaminates all who have anything to do with it.

Apart from the fact that it is a personal insult to every independent and self-respecting journalist, it is a standing menace to the freedom of the Press, without which representative Government, in whatever form, is false and a snare; and no tinkering with it can make it less so. We are glad, therefore, to find that at the public meeting which is to be held to-day under the auspices of the Press Association of India a resolution is to be passed condemning the Act and making the unequivocal declaration that no possible modification of it will safeguard the freedom of the Press, which is one of the most cherished natural rights of the people of India "as of those of any other civilized country. For safeguarding that freedom no one has suffered more, as no one has worked more, during recent times, than Mr. Horniman. His deportation was as arbitrary an exercise of absolutism as any that disfigures the history of British "rule" in India. No less arbitrary has been the refusal to accede to his demand to be acquainted with his offence, and to be tried publicly for it. But worst of all is the refusal to allow him to return. We have no doubt the people of Bombay, who have not forgotten Mr. Horniman, will flock in their thousands to the meeting to-day to condemn the continuance of the restrictions against his return in their midst as well as of that blot on the Statute-Book which is a revelation of the inability of our "autocratic rulers" to realise that freedom alone is the only true safeguard against its abuse.

## AN ELUSIVE BUDGET.

We have already referred to the more salient points in the first budget of the Government of Bombay laid before the new Council. A closer study of the budget will suffice to convince the Council that it is an elusive one. It may speak volumes for the skill of the Financial Department in cleverly dressing up certain inconvenient facts of the annual financial gamble, but the figures and explanations that are given will not help the members of the Council, most of whom, are, admittedly, quite novices in the art of dissecting the budget. More than this, the estimates for the next year are a medley of many things, and confusion is worse confounded partly owing to a readjustment of allocations between the Provincial and Central Governments and partly by the change effected in the form of accounts. It is charitable to assume that the Members-in-Charge of Departments are equally at sea with the laymen that now constitute the Council. It must at least be true of the Ministers that their lot is anything but enviable, inasmuch as they are dependent on their Secretaries for coaching them up in the intricacies of provincial finance relating to their charge. But so far as the Government as a whole are concerned, they must be held responsible for the financial jugglery. One thing, however, that emerges from patiently wading through a bulky volume is that the cost of supervision and administration has risen by leaps and bounds, and that it alone swallows up during the ensuing year half the revenues of the Presidency. This is rather a disturbing feature on which almost every non-official member of the Council has animadverted. The Secretary to the Finance Department tried to meet the complaint about the top-heavy character of the administration, by quoting figures regarding the percentage of increases in various branches and wanted the Council to infer thereby that most of the increase in salaries had been given to the subordinate clerical and menial establishments. But the increase, in order to be real, must be more than a mere increase of percentages and the question that one has to ask oneself is whether the lower branches of the service have benefitted proportionately to their numbers and re-

quirements. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the answer must emphatically be in the negative. The increase in the case of the subordinate services is more apparent than real, and as Mr. Lawrence admitted in the Council, the intrinsic worth of the rupee is less than eight annas, and as a local magistrate, once said, it is worth only six annas! So the corresponding benefit to the low-paid branches of the service is very much reduced. It might be argued that the same consideration would apply to the higher branches also, but we are not so sure that the effect will be the same in its incidence on the higher as on the lower grades. Comparison between the higher grades and the lower ones is, in fact, misleading—and for this reason that besides the regular salary, officers in higher grades are generally in receipt of allowances of several kinds.

Even greater must the objection be to making the increased cost militate against the "Reforms." In a Province where formerly two members of the Executive Council sufficed, where is the need for four councillors and three Ministers, with fat salaries and allowances, and a large increase of establishment? We are reliably informed that the Government have gone on piling up the cost of establishment by making superfluous appointments and unnecessarily creating new jobs. It might also be asked as to why the Provincial finances should be burdened with expenses of a less pressing character at a time when the Province is faced with a huge deficit? And the attempt to camouflage such expenditure is no less open to serious objection—and censure. To take only one item. The expenditure under "22—General Administration," is shown to be three times what it was in the Accounts for 1919-20. We are told that this expenditure includes a lump provision of 20 lakhs "for purchase and construction of houses for Government officers of all departments" embraced by the Civil Secretariat. But why should this amount be treated as an expenditure on a "reserved" subject, when it very properly ought to be shown under head "41—Civil Works?" It is feared that if it were so shown, the Council would exercise its right of vetoing the expenditure on providing palaces or comfortable accommodation to fat-salaried Government officers, as not being very urgent or not necessary to undertake in a lean year? As might well have been anticipated, this camouflage has escaped notice of the Council and there must be many more items, which will escape the searchlight of criticism, because of the financial jugglery that is clearly to be seen in the framing of the Budget for the next year.

Another item of expenditure is that on the Bombay Development Scheme and this, we see, has already come in for a great deal of adverse criticism. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's defence of the Department was not particularly convincing but in view, however, of his assurance to the Council that he would deal with the subject in greater detail on the vote for the demand for grant, we may leave the matter at that for the present. What needs to be impressed is that in view of the confusing and complex nature of the Statement laid before the Council, it is very desirable that an independent committee of the Council should scrutinise the items serially and after going closely into the matter, sanction only such expenditure as is absolutely urgent, bearing in mind that this is a famine year and that no expenditure should be incurred for which a clear case is not made out. It is also necessary to see that the amount on actual famine relief measures is increased in the next year's estimates, and greater provision made for remissions and suspension of revenue collection, so as to permit the poor ryots an opportunity of recovering from the effects of the famine. The appointment of a Committee may not be practicable at this stage and it, therefore, behoves the non-official members to exercise the utmost vigilance and carefully scrutinise every item that is submitted to them for their vote.

## Notes of the Day.

Thoughts for the Press Day.

Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience above all liberties.

—MILTON.

To prevent men thinking and acting for themselves by restraint on the press is like the exploits of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gates.

—MILTON.

If our boasted Liberty of the Press were to consist only in the liberty to write in the praise of the Constitution, this is

a liberty enjoyed under many arbitrary Governments.

L. STANHOPE.

English freedom does not depend upon the Executive Government nor upon the administration of justice, nor upon any one particular or distinct part, so much as it does on the general freedom of speech and of writing. Speech ought to be completely free, when any man may write and print what he pleased, though he is liable to be punished if he abused that freedom.

—C. J. FOX.

Repeal of Press Act is indispensable for political progress on constitutional lines.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

I have always taken that Act as a personal insult to me and to many other journalists. It is a badge of enslavement and degradation.

RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE.

The Craze for Economy.

Lord Curzon knew how to conduct durbar in purple splendour. When he rode on the royal elephant with a resplendent train of princes and princelings, he looked as if perched in the height of Imperial glory; even the noble animal moved in solemn gait, as if aware of the gorgeous nature of his load. His lordship was at his best when, after receiving homage, he stood forth expatiating on the meaning of the homage paid and the import of the royal message composed by himself. All was one stupendous whole, whose body was the durbar, and Curzon the soul. Even the spectre of famine could not daunt his lordship when on durbar bent. Now the money was there, but there was apparently the lack of picturesque genius to make the ducal durbar historic; for durbar oratory always describes itself as historic. The description of the royal camp at Delhi, as it was recently wired out by special correspondents, was not soul-stirring in

## GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

## VON SIMONS' STATEMENT.

## "ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND EQUALITY OF RIGHTS."

## ALLIES STAGGERED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 5.

An official communique says that the Allied delegations conferred at St. James Palace at noon and heard the report of the legal and economic advisers. They subsequently conferred with Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and other military experts and then adjourned.

## STAGGERING COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

## ALLIED OPINIONS.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 1-30 p.m., March 4.

Simons' proposals literally staggered the conference. When after half an hour the full nature of the amazing scheme he was unfolding became apparent Mr. Lloyd George sent one of his secretaries round the table to suggest to Simons that he should end his speech. The Foreign Minister apparently guessed the feelings aroused by his address and terminated his speech abruptly saying there were important details he would have liked to enlarge upon, but they would be found in the memoranda which he handed to the Allies.

"This is either a case of incredible impudence or else incredible stupidity," said one of the Allied delegates at the close of the sitting. "Frankly," remarked another "Simons has proved himself Antichrist of reparations." These views are fully endorsed in all the morning papers which outline each other in the condemnation of the German proposals, which are described by such adjectives as "grotesque," "absurd," "impossible" and "fantastic." It is felt that Simons and his colleagues had a great opportunity of presenting the offer which the more moderate minded amongst the allies would have felt justified in considering. Instead it is regarded that the Germans' proposals are so utterly inadequate that opposition of a united front is assured.

## NOTHING WOULD BRIDGE THE GULF

The French, who have been throughout sceptical of Germany's good faith and who are convinced of the necessity of applying coercive measures, appear to take grim satisfaction in what they regard as the fulfilment of their predictions. The other allies feel that the Germans' offer as voiced by Simons, cuts the ground from beneath their feet and that the gap between the German and Allies' total is so great that no amount of discussion is likely to bridge the gulf.

The papers deplore German psychology as the despair of other nations. They point out that the Germans lost the war through failure to understand the mental-

ty of the neutrals and the enemies and they now look like repeating the fatal blunders. The experts are now deliberating with regard to only question at present dividing the Allies, namely, the date on which the sanctions can be enforced. Britain and Italy believe that under the Treaty they cannot come into operation until May 1st.

The Germans are dismayed at the cold and stern reception given to their proposals. There is reason to believe that their next move will be an effort to have their proposal regarded as purely monetary and subject to improvement as the conditions in Germany improve. They seem to entertain the idea that Mr. Lloyd George's statement is not final.

## VON SIMONS' OFFER.

## ALLIES SAID TO BE "DWELLING IN REGIONS OF ILLUSIONS"

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 6 p.m., March 4.

A Berlin message states that the German special correspondents in London emphasise the seriousness of the situation. While the opening negotiations have not actually broken down it is believed that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with intentional sharpness as an offset to von Simons' rejection of the Paris decisions.

The papers following the line of the correspondents expressed their belief that the Allies are dwelling in the region of illusions and that the second and even the third conference will be necessary to bring them back to the world of realities. All declare that von Simons' offer represents a limit of Germany's capacity.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the Eastern Railway has been ordered to prepare to transport reinforcements to the Rhine.

## "MEETING OF MOMENTOUS CHARACTER."

## ANGORA GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 1 a.m., March 5.

This evening's meeting of the Conference is described as being of momentous character. It unanimously agreed upon the plans which the Germans are being summoned to hear at noon, to-morrow. It is understood that the Angora Government in reply to the Allied questions agreed to an Inter-Allied Commission of Enquiry into Thrace and Smyrna, and meanwhile, suggests the substitution of Allied for Greek administration in those towns. The Angora Government is prepared to sign the Treaty of Sevres, but draws attention to the fact that certain clauses are inconsistent with the freedom of the Turkish Nation.

the authorities; undermining religious and moral law; ridiculing the doctrines, institutions or rituals of any of the Christian churches or recognized public bodies."

The Indian bureaucracy has improved upon the Prussian model and penalised not only acts done, but also tendencies "which are likely or may have" a particular effect. "Directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise," thus proving thereby that it is wiser than its forbears in their generation!

The significance of the Day which will be observed to-day lies in this that the bureaucracy has forfeited the confidence of the country, and the continued maintenance of an obnoxious legal enactment is a mere proof of that fact. Whether the Act may be repealed or not, one hopeful factor that emerges clearly from the experiences of an eventful decade is that our great speakers and writers may be exiled, they may lie sick in distant lands, but for all that, the holy fire of Indian Nationalism has not been quenched. A new spirit has taken hold of the country, and precarious as is the living that is still offered by Indian journalism, India has produced an ever-increasing band of young and patriotic sons, who, undaunted by the terrors of the Press Act, have willingly come forward to take their rightful place in the great army of workers for India's national emancipation.

This article will not be complete without paying a grateful tribute to that great champion of Indian aspirations—B. G. Horniman. Horniman may not be in our midst to-day, but his spirit continues to inspire and inform our public opinion, which, through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," he had done so much to voice and direct in the right channels. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when Horniman will be back in our midst and contribute in a full measure to the ultimate triumph of the cause of Indian Nationalism—a cause to which he has dedicated a life of rare and rich endowment.

## LORD READING'S IDEAL.

## "HELP MILLIONS ALONG PATH OF REFORM."

## NEW VICEROY ON EDUCATION.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 6-40 p.m., March 4.

The Indian Association to-day gave reception in honour of Lord and Lady Reading. Lord Carmichael, Sir J. D. Rees, Sir William Mayer, Sir Charles Bayley, General Barrow, Sir Ali Imam and Lord Lamington were present.

Lord Lamington emphasised the personal charm of Lord Reading as the most valuable asset to the country to which he was going and paid a tribute to organisation of the Government of India which could be attributed to the I. C. S.

Replying to the address of welcome read by Miss Beck, Secretary to the Association, and referring to the education of Indian women, Lord Reading took up the question of education which was the most important current problem. He cordially agreed with Lord Lamington's appreciation of the I. C. S. As a lawyer, judge and diplomat he had learnt the value of restraint and patience and laid stress upon the importance of sympathy and understanding between the people, especially of different races.

Difficulties ahead made him welcome the idea of taking up his new task and though he was not young in years, he was still young in enthusiasm and ideals and there could be no greater ideal than to help millions in India along the path of reform.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## QUESTIONS ON SPEAKER'S RULING.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 6-40 p.m., March 4.

The Speaker's ruling restrictions power of the members of Parliament to put questions about Indian affairs, has led to Lord Amphill giving notice of the following questions in the House of Lords:—

(1) If the House is justified in assuming that an act of anti-official which affects "Welfare" (as mentioned in the preamble of Montford Act) of any section of people in India, must be a legitimate subject for

## BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

## SERIOUS SITUATION.

## DECLINE IN INDIA'S DEMAND OF PIECE GOODS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 7-30 p.m., March 4.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Lancashire members of Parliament it was decided to recommend that representatives of the employers, workpeople and shippers should meet and examine methods likely to reduce unemployment in Cotton Trade. The Committee offered their cooperation. It was resolved that attention of the Overseas Trade Department should be drawn to the most serious decline in the cotton piece-goods imported from India and suggested that an enquiry into the cause should be made. Mr. Waddington pointed out that in 1913 India took over 3,100 million yards of cotton piece-goods, but in 1920 only 1,500 million.

## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

## KING'S ADDRESS TO MEMBERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 2.  
Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 6.

The King to-day received at Buckingham Palace the foreign commercial members of the missions visiting the British Industries Fair. Replying to an address by the Belgian delegate the King emphasised that only by long and strenuous effort could devaluated currencies be re-established and trade restored. He referred to the advantageousness of the commercial and industrial representatives of so many countries discussing the problems of common interest with a view to close interdependence of countries for their commercial prosperity. His Majesty trusted that their effort would have tangible results pleasant to themselves and helpful to the great interests they represented.

enquiry in Parliament. (2) Whether in view of the fact that almost every British official in India will now be controlled with regard to his actions by an Indian Minister who is appointed and can be dismissed by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown, the case of any official feeling himself aggrieved by an action of a Minister can be brought to Parliamentary notice.

## Press Day: March 5th 1921.

## THE PRESS ACT (1910) MUST BE ENDED NOT MENDED

## Because:—

- It is a repressive Legislation.
- It is too dangerous a weapon in the hands of any Government.
- It has not been used with judicious care or strict impartiality.
- Its object is not the protection of a free press but on the contrary it has been used to stifle independent Journalism.
- Its retention on the statute book is an unmerited stigma on Indians as a whole.

## The Press Act Must Go:

- 1. Because it restricts free expression of thought.
- 2. Because it checks the growth of a free Press.
- 3. Because it curbs the healthy growth of an unrestricted national life.
- 4. Because it is instrumental in the suppression of truth and indirectly offers a premium on the propagation of half truths or falsehoods.
- 5. Because it deprives Indians of their natural rights.
- 6. Because it infringes the elementary principle of liberty in writing.

## Besides:

- It is unjust.
- It is a relic of barbarism.
- It is a standing menace to the Press.
- It humiliates the intelligentsia of India.
- It wounds the self-respect of a Nation.
- It suppresses legitimate aspirations.
- It smells tyranny and tyrannical rule.

## Therefore

No amendments of such an arbitrary, unjust Act could possibly improve its character or ever truly safeguard the liberty of the Press.

It is the duty of all Indians, of all shades of political opinion, to express with one voice their strong condemnation of the Press Act of 1910.

No half measures, no modifications, no tinkering, but an entire non-existence of such an Act will alone satisfy the people of India.

MANILAL CHHAGANLAL MODI,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Press Association of India.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES.

## MOTION FOR REDUCTION LOST.

## "PRESTIGE DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH PAY!"

## DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Friday morning of the Council meeting was devoted to the motion for reducing the salaries of the Ministers to Rs. 3,000 each. The question was discussed the previous evening, and the discussion was long in the morning. The majority of the members who took part in the discussion were, however, against the reduction, as they feared that by the reduction of salaries there would be a corresponding diminution in the prestige of these Ministers in their particular departments, where their subordinate Secretaries might get higher salaries than the Ministers concerned. On the other hand their opponents, i.e. those who stood for economy, said that salaries had got nothing to do with the prestige of the Ministers and they quoted the examples of Japan and America and England in support of their contention. It was also stated that the chief object of Indianising the administration was its cheapness, and if, when they had the power of reducing the burden of the taxpayer they did not do so they would fail in their duty to their country. In the course of the debate Mr. Dumas appealed to the Ministers to cooperate with them in reducing their salaries. But the motion was heavily defeated in the division lobby, as many as 57 voted against, whereas only 21 voted for the motion. It was stated that brisk canvassing of votes had been going on for the last one or two days—at any rate that was the rumour—to induce the members to turn down the motion.

The President appointed a committee to go into the question of seating arrangements, so that the members could hear properly, the question of glare etc. The Chairman of the Committee was to be Rao Sahab Harilal Desai and the report had to be submitted before Tuesday next, so that the necessary action could be taken. The motion for the reduction of the salaries of the President and the Deputy President was ruled out of order, on a point raised by Mr. Hayward, as it was for the Governor to fix the salary of the former and an act of the Council had to be passed to determine the salary of the Deputy President.

The Council will sit to-day till 6 p.m. and there will be no meeting on Monday next.

On the President taking his seat the discussion was proceeded with on Rao Bahadur Kale's motion for the reduction of the pay of the Ministers to Rs. 108,000 from Rs. 192,000 as provided by Government. Mr. Kanji Dwardikdas opposed the motion. Mr. Kanji said the question had been discussed in all the Councils and he did not want to discuss it again. Immediately after the Montagu-Chelmsford Report all the important political bodies in the country had passed a resolution that the status and salaries of the Ministers and Councillors should be the same. The Congress, the Muslim League and the Moderates' Conference had all agreed that the status and salaries should be identical. The speaker then quoted Mr. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. Sastri in support of his arguments. While he agreed that the top-heavy administration should be brought to the ordinary level, he did not agree that the salaries of the Ministers should be reduced now. He asked when such people as Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sastri and others were agreed on the point of the salary, whether it was right for them to reduce their salaries. If Indians were given a lower pay by Government there would have been an outcry in the land that Indians were treated badly in their own country, and now they themselves were going to do the same.

THE WORD "REFLECTING."

The President, interposing while Mr. Kanji was speaking said he need hardly remind the members that during the debates no reflection should be made upon the Viceroy or the King or the local Governor. There were standing orders to that effect. In the House of Lords the King's name was never mentioned unless it was to congratulate him or to condole with the Royal family. Otherwise the King's name was never mentioned. Under the standing orders in regard to the Viceroy and the Governor, being the representatives of the King, a similar rule was laid down. Of course, the word was "reflecting" and the word reflection had a very comprehensive meaning and they did not know where they might be led into reflection. He assured the House that he had not said that because Mr. Kanji had said anything.

PAY, NOT THE CRITERION OF POSITION.

Mr. N. M. Dumas, regretted the absence of Mr. Chitale, who would have been of great use to them at this juncture.

It was complained by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta that the nominated members were more official than the officials themselves, and he must say that in regard to Mr. Kanji. While the speaker lacked no loyalty to the Ministers he thought a principle was involved in this. If they reduced the salary the prestige would not be reduced and if they enhanced the salary the prestige would not be enhanced—the authority was always there. About the impossibility of attracting the best men he said they must look to Mr. Asquith and Lord Haldane and others, who had sacrificed their huge incomes and preferred to

serve their country. Take the case of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtooshah; he would have made a huge fortune as a commercial man, but he preferred to serve his country and sacrificed personal considerations. The same thing could be said of Sir P. S. Srinivasuluiah, himself who at a great sacrifice served the college on a mere subsistence allowance for the sake of his country for so many years. Then how could they say that pay was the criterion of position? It was the work and the value of the work which raised a man's status, and not mere salary. He asked the Ministers to cooperate with the Councillors when the whole country was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. Ibrahim Haji supported the motion. Unfortunately for them the Council had not the power to reduce the salaries of Executive members, otherwise the Council would have reduced their salaries also. It had always been urged that the Indianisation of the services would be most beneficial to the country on account of its cheapness, and he asked why when they had an opportunity of affecting economy they were not going to do it. It was their duty to keep down the salaries of the Ministers to a decent level.

Mr. M. W. Pradhan opposed the motion. Mr. C. M. Gandhi opposed the motion on the ground that it was unjust on the part of the Council to pay their representatives less than what the officials were getting.

## THE PRUNING KNIFE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said the question was whether the pruning knife was properly applied in this case and whether it was not applied to a tender tree. All political bodies in this country had agreed that the salary and the status of the Ministers should be on a level with those of the members of the Executive Council. He asked them not to be chessed by the ideas of economy at any cost or at any price. Indians had urged before the Public Services Commission that there should be no differentiation between the salaries of superior officers and the officers of the Provincial Services if the latter were called upon to do the same onerous duties as performed by the former. When the Ministers were called upon to do equally onerous work how could they ask them to accept a lower salary. He asked them not to take a one-sided view of the matter and come to an impartial decision.

Mr. H. P. Macnaghten opposed the motion. It was invidious and derogatory to the Ministers if they reduced their salaries lower than those of the members of the Executive Council.

Khan Sahab Mansuri did not agree that the salaries should be reduced. He said the Ministers should be placed in such a position as to be placed beyond the reach of any temptation whatsoever.

Mr. Lalbahai Ambari also opposed. While the Thakore Kale rose to a point of order and said he could not hear the speaker.

The President said it was not a point of order but his (Mr. Kale's) ears were out of order.

## "COULD READ WITHOUT BEING OBSERVED!"

Sir W. Hayward rose to a point of order and said the speaker was speaking to the paper and not to the President. (Laughter.) The President said the Thakore Kale could read his speech without being observed. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Girijashankar Trivedi opposed the resolution on the ground that as long as they could not reduce the salaries of the whole administration it was no use reducing the salaries of the Ministers only.

The Council then adjourned for lunch. After lunch the discussion was again taken up.

## "LOWERING THE PRESTIGE."

Rao Bahadur G. S. Garud opposed the motion, he said they should not lower the prestige of the Ministers by paying them lower salaries than other officers of Government of equal status.

Khan Sahab Bhutta moved the closure as the question had been sufficiently discussed.

The President accepted the motion and it was agreed to by the House, and Rao Bahadur Kale was called upon to reply.

Mr. Kale in reply asked whether they were going to feed the administration at the expense of the poor taxpayer. He asked whether there was any difference in the status of Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council who were getting more pay than the English members. In no other country was a high salary provided for the Minister, and in England men of position accepted Cabinet posts on a lower salary than they could get elsewhere.

Sir G. Curtis said it was very unfortunate that Government should be asked to treat its Ministers in this shabby way. The prestige of the appointment was directly connected with the pay. It was no argument to say that the President of the Municipality got no salary. If a Minister got a lower salary than his subordinate officers the former's prestige in his department would be lost.

## MOTION LOST.

The motion was then put to vote and the (Continued on next page.)

## THE PRESS DAY.

(Contributed.)

"To prevent men thinking and acting for themselves by restraint on the press is like the exploits of that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gates."—Milton.

The thought that will be uppermost to-day in the mind of every patriotic and freedom-loving Indian is why the Indian Press Act should be permitted to disfigure the Indian Statute Book any more at all. The reason must be quite obvious. The Indian bureaucracy, like the gallant man mentioned by Milton, seems to think that it will, with the aid of the Act, strangle the new movement in this country.

The Indian Press Act is closely modelled on the Prussian Press Ordinance of June 1, 1868, which marked the beginning of Bismarck's public career. The avowed object of the Ordinance was to prevent the commonwealth being endangered. It laid down:—

"The public safety was to be considered as endangered, not only by the contents of single articles, giving rise to penal proceedings, but also by the general tendency of the newspapers in question to pursue any of the following directions:—undermining respect and loyalty towards the King; endangering the public peace by stirring up subjects against each other; exposing to hatred or contempt state institutions, public authorities and their measures; by the suppression or distortion of facts or by means of abuse and derision; inciting to disobedience of the law or the orders of

## COUNCIL

## IMPRESSIONS.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Friday, March 4.

The Legislative Council spent the major part of to-day's session in debating exhaustively over a matter which has been a subject of some impersonal importance to the ministers. As was experienced in other provincial legislatures there was in our local Council a motion to reduce their salaries. As Sir George Curtis explained later on when the energy of the debate had practically spent itself it would have been undignified on the part of Government to propose for the ministers' lesser salaries than those enjoyed by the Executive Councillors. During the debate the main argument on the part of the economists was the familiar one that under the Government of India Act power was given to the provincial legislatures to fix the ministers' salaries, this meant that the fact that a differentiation could be made was taken into account. The champions of equality of status for the ministers contended that equality in salary was the first criterion of equality of status. Among those who championed the cause of equality of status was Mr. Kanji Dwarakdas, who in a well prepared speech pointed out that personalities in Indian politics so varied in their outlook as Mr. Patel, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhasani had insisted on equality of payment. The debate was not without its enlivening element. The Thakor Sahib of Amol was speaking from his place at the farthest end of the hall largely to himself with the assistance of a manuscript, when the mover of the motion Mr. Kalo complained that he could not hear the hon. member. "Are you raising a point of order?" asked Mr. President. "Yes," replied Rao Bahadur Kalo, "I can't hear the hon. member. That is not a point of order," retorted the President. "It is your ears which are out of order." This humorous sally banal in its essence was received with delight by an amused house.

## Equality assured.

The debate on the ministers' salaries was continued after the recess, Rao Bahadur Kalo making a reply to the debate which every one felt was a wee bit too long. The House divided and by 37 votes to 21 assured the ministers an equal salary with that of the Executive Councillors. It is rumoured that members from Gujrat and Sindh voted against the reduction while some members from the Deccan voted with the minority. It was expected that the ministers would retire while a question affecting their pockets was being discussed, but perhaps they were interested in the nice things said about them both by the economists and the status-wallahs and they kept their seats throughout.

## Lucky Sir Narayan.

The next item up for discussion affected personally the President and the Deputy President. There was a motion to reduce the item of one lakh covering their salaries. This item does not explicitly mention what exact salary the President is going to receive, but the debate which was just being expected on the question was strangled in its infancy by Mr. Hayward, who presumably functions as the Attorney-General of the Government Bench. Hardly had the President uttered the modest wish that in case his salary was to be discussed, he should better retire, when Mr. Hayward pointed out clause 5 of section 72 of the Government of India which lays down that the salary of the President of a provincial legislature shall be determined by the Governor. So it was outside the powers of the Council to discuss the matter. So the presidential emoluments escaped the criticism of the House, and there remained the Deputy President's salary, but the watchful Mr. Hayward did not fail to point out that the salary formed the subject-matter of a separate bill before the Council, and it was not in order to discuss a matter which would come up in a bill. This settled the business and as matters stand the bill providing only Rs. 500 a month for the Deputy President, the President on Government's own showing ought to receive one lakh minus six thousand. This would work out at Rs. 7,333 a month, not a bad salary for a provincial president. It was a pity discussion was gagged upon this matter, but it is understood that no salary has been as yet fixed for the President by the Governor. Perhaps the sum will not exceed Rs. 4,000 a month.

## Official Allowances.

The Council then resumed work which has become already familiar to it, the work of looking critically at every proposal for giving all kinds of officers every manner of allowances. Rao Sahib Desai and Mr. Lalubhai Ambaram are keen economists in this matter, and this evening when the question was of giving another Rs. 100 to the assistant to S. D. Commissioner, the effort elicited a strong protest from Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who characterized the system of inducing an officer to hold a post under the temptation of an allowance as sheer bribery. The attempts of all the three Divisional Commissioners, Messrs. Pratt, Caddell and Ghosh, to point out the administrative necessity of the step were not listened to with enthusiasm by the House, but on the matter being pressed to a division, the Government escaped with a fair majority. Making up division lists appears to be a process which the House relishes as the afternoon wears on; it gives the hon. members a very much needed walking exercise, and they can afterwards make a graceful exit towards the tea-room instead of coming in to hear the division results.

## Government Defeat.

How very much the House dislikes in a deficit budget the idea of providing for additional permanent establishments in one shape or another was noticed when the Government were defeated by 33 to 31 votes on a motion to make such additions in the local audit branch of the Accountant-General's office. Some very strong speeches were made against this, notably one by Mr. Pahalajani, and the Govern-

ment grown wiser promptly soothed the anger of Mr. Lalubhai Ambaram who was agitated at Rs. 97,000 being proposed to be spent on furniture for new staff quarters at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar and Poona, by omitting Rs. 7,000 from the sum of their own accord, and the House came to a detailed consideration before adjourning, of the grant of one lakh for travelling allowances to its own members.

## No half-holiday.

Before the afternoon session commenced, the President wanted to know the wishes of the House as regards the sittings on Saturday and Monday. Monday was a public holiday, but he pointed out that they had a heavy agenda to go through and he proposed that on Saturday they should sit the whole day; "But, Sir," plaintively remarked Rao Bahadur Kalo, "Saturday was a half holiday." "No half holiday," said the schoolmaster paternally chiding the bad boy, and the House agreed to sit the whole day on Saturday. As regards Monday, the bad boys who do not want to work declared unmistakably against the presidential proposal to begin work from 2-30 in the afternoon, and the school will be closed on Monday, extra lessons being given on Saturday. So everybody is happy.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

clared lost. Mr. Dumasay asked for a division and 21 voted for a 10 against. The motion was, therefore, declared lost. The President said they would sit on Saturday as usual from 12 to 1-45 p.m. and 2-45 to 6 p.m. On Monday which was a public holiday there would be no sitting.

## SALARIES OF PRESIDENT AND DEPUTY-PRESIDENT.

Rao Bahadur Kalo was then called upon to move the reduction in the salaries of the President and the Deputy-President. Mr. W. H. Hayward raised a point of order; he said under Section 72C, Clause 5, the Government of India Act, the President should receive such salary as should be determined by the Governor. It seemed to him, therefore, it was not open to the Council. About the Deputy-President the salary had to be determined by an Act of the Council and a Bill was pending. He, therefore, thought the Council had no power to discuss both the questions.

The President ruled the motion out of order. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES. Mr. S. K. Bole then moved the deletion of items amounting to Rs. 28,679 for travelling allowances to the several departments of the Secretariat. He said the question had been discussed both on the platform and in the Press and he need not say anything on it.

Sir G. S. Curtis said the Bombay Government had for some years past been spending six months in Bombay, six weeks in Mahabaleshwar, and five to six months in Poona. When Government went to Poona it had to take a certain number of subordinate officials—particularly when the Council transferred its seat from Bombay to Poona the whole staff would have to be removed there. It was on that account that such a large sum had been provided for the Legal Department. The mover must have been under the impression that it was for the Government move to Mahabaleshwar, which was quite an inexpensive move. They had to pay some allowance to their staff when they were at Poona.

Mr. S. K. Bole had to ask the speaker to repeat his speech as he had not heard him, and when Sir George spoke a second time he could be heard at the Press table. Mr. Bole withdrew the motion, as he said, he was under the impression that the provision was for the Government move to Mahabaleshwar.

A grant of Rs. 2,400 per year for a duty allowance to the two assistants to the Commissioner S. D. was sanctioned by the Council, but only after going into the division lobby. But a provision of Rs. 13,000 per year for additional permanent establishment in the Local Audit Branch of the Accountant-General's Office was not agreed to by the Council and when division was taken the motion was carried by a narrow majority of two votes. The provision of Rs. 97,760 for purchase of furniture for new staff quarters at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar and Poona was accepted by Council as reduced to Rs. 60,000.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

## PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 2.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Government accepted a resolution moved by Sardar Mehtab Singh appointing a select committee to examine and report for amendment, if necessary, the standing orders issued by the Governor-in-Council. Another resolution moved by Mr. Ganpatrai, recommending that emoluments of zaildars and lambardars be raised to double the amount which is paid them now, was carried by 39 votes to 16, with minor amendments. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

## DISABILITIES OF RLY. OFFICERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.

Reed. 3 a.m. March 4.

Mr. Montagu promised to inquire from the Government of India regarding the suggestion that certain officers of the Indian State Railways who, at the outbreak of war had served with Army Headquarters and later in Mesopotamia, were unfairly debarrd from holding Volunteer commissions.

Owing to the O. and R. Railway strike, booking of parcels has been stopped from the 3rd March. (A. P.)

## AIR POLICY OF BRITAIN

## CONTINUOUS CO-OPERATION WITH ARMY AND NAVY.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Reed. 2-30 a.m. March 4.

The courses of instruction at the various universities including Cape Town and the prospect of a school in Egypt for the training of highly skilled police were among the steps for building up a thoroughly efficient Air Service contained in the statement on Air Estimates in the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill, who said that the progress during the past eighteen months was far greater than he had anticipated when he predicted that the completion of the task would take five years. He described the complicated organism every part of which was interdependent, providing one of the most remarkable educational systems of supplying scientific knowledge which had ever been produced. The Service had reached a stage in development where to change the policy would mean destroying the work which had been done. He stated that additional squadrons were being formed on April 1st making altogether thirty-two and it was also proposed to begin the formation of a Territorial Air Force with six squadrons stationed near engineering centres.

## MILITARY VERSUS CIVIL AVIATION.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the practical impossibility of abandoning expenditure on naval and military aviation in favour of civil aviation. He pictured Russia and Germany recovering from the war with great aerial developments, possibly a war scare here and frantic efforts to re-create an Air Force. He said it was impossible to have an efficient Air Force for less than fifteen or sixteen millions annually. With regard to civil aviation he did not feel justified at present in asking for more than the million already provided and opined that it was necessary to concentrate on a few services and make them secure. He said that the Admiralty's decision to abandon airships was melancholy, when he had reached almost the first place in world with regard to rigid airships, but it was a wise decision. He mentioned the sale of an airship to America for half a million sterling. Mr. Churchill said that unless private companies during the next few weeks took over the remaining airships as a free gift he did not feel justified in continuing the expenditure upon commercial airships.

## NEED FOR INDUCEMENTS.

He dwelt upon the difficulty of fostering aviation in the British Isles owing to the weather, and competition by railways and roads, but it was indispensable to keep open the cross-channel service. But now that the French Government were subsidising companies most generously he feared that British firms would be so heavily under-cut that they would be discouraged to continue. He therefore proposed the appointment of a committee to devise alternative methods, to meet changed conditions and if a saving could be effected in other parts of civil aviation to vote that the inducements now offered could be much greater.

Mr. Churchill had no doubt that an Air Force properly handled would become an important substitute for soldiers and ships. It could also reduce the cost of garrisons in certain oriental countries, afford real protection for coast defence and enable particular types of warships to be reduced in number. Mr. Churchill did not oppose a separate Air Ministry, but while he was in charge of the Service his policy of providing the Third Army continuously to cooperate with the army and Navy would be continued.

## COL. SEELY'S CRITICISM.

During the course of the debate on the Air Estimates Col. Seely described Mr. Churchill's dual offices of Minister for Colonies and Air as "Comic" and likely to become "Tragic." He urged Mr. Churchill to reflect upon his part in maladministration and remarked upon the irony of Mr. Churchill's emphasis of the importance of the cross-channel route, just when the last British services here had ceased.

## SUPPLEMENTARY AIR ESTIMATES.

## RETENTION OF AIR MINISTRY CONDEMNED

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 5.

The House of Commons to-day adopted the first two votes of the supplementary air estimates after a lively debate in which Col. Seely Mr. Joynton Hicks and others attacked Mr. Churchill for his retention of the Air Ministry and his concentration on the military side of the aviation. It was arranged that the remaining votes should be taken after Mr. Churchill's return.

## MR. CHURCHILL LEAVES FOR CAIRO.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 5.

Mr. Churchill to-day left London for Cairo accompanied by Air-Marshal Trenchard and Colonel Lawrence.

Washington.—The Polish legation announces the signature of a million dollars contract with the radio corporation of America involving the construction of a huge wireless station at Warsaw comprising twelve four hundred foot towers.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

## INDIAN GOVT'S FISCAL POLICY.

## COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 4.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Randles, Mr. Montagu announced that a commission would be appointed to examine with reference to all the interests concerned the future fiscal policy of the Government of India, including the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial Preference. Mr. Montagu emphasised that no decision with regard to Imperial preference could be taken until the commission had reported.

Mr. Joynton Hicks asked whether Mr. Montagu would wholeheartedly support the principle of Imperial Preference.

Mr. Montagu replied that he was very anxious that in any fiscal arrangement, devised between the Empire and India, India should take her place as a free partner in the British Empire and follow the general Imperial practice. (Cheers.)

## PARLIAMENT AND INDIAN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

## INTERFERENCE UNDESIRABLE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Reed. 3 a.m. March 4.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Speaker elucidating a decision, with regard to the working of the Government of India said that in view of the measure of self-government which had been granted to the Provinces of India it was highly undesirable for the house to interfere in any way with the control by provincial Legislatures of their own affairs. The ministers were selected by the Provincial Governors under the Act and were responsible to the Legislative Councils of the Provinces, but if the House passed a censure either directly or indirectly upon those ministers it would be futile. Taking a broad view he was of opinion that Parliament intended to transfer to those bodies complete control of transferred subjects. However, he concluded that if desirable to condemn the action of any Governor in matters which had not been transferred it was open to any member to make a motion similar to that which was possible in case of the Governor-General or Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, thereby retaining to the House the power of supervising the action of officials acting in India under the authority of the Secretary of State.

## ACCOMMODATION OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Reed. 3 a.m. March 4.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, with regard to excessive rents which officers in India were compelled to pay, Mr. Montagu explained the intentions of Government of India to construct special hostels where most needed beginning with Lahore and Rawal Pindi.

## INDIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Reed. 3 a.m. March 4.

Replying to Col. Yate who asked how many successful candidates at the last examination at Sandhurst for Indian Army appointments had put down their names for the Indian Army, Mr. Montagu pointed out that candidates were not required to decide until their last term, but it was decided that future nominations for the King's India Cadetships would be conditional upon candidates expressing their intention of entering the Indian Army.

## CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Before an influential attendance of the Parliamentarians presided over by the Duke of Northumberland, a report was presented by a Committee of Investigation which included a reference to an Indian Society which, it was believed, had been promoted for murder and rebellion in India during the past few years. Speakers included ex-Governor Sir M. O'Dwyer, who described the state of India.

The King held a levee at the St. James Palace on March 2. Acting Political aide-camp to the Secretary of State for India presented Captain Albert Black, Mr. Kalkhoru Gandhi, Mr. Kunhiraman, Pant-pratinidi, Mr. Tribako of Aundis and Mr. Marwan Noble. Assistant Secretary of State for India presented Mr. Alfred Vaux.

Mr. Montagu will preside at a farewell dinner to Lord Reading given by the Colonial Institute on March 4th.

## UNITED STATES' NAVAL PROGRAMME.

## ADVOCACY FOR ADEQUATE NAVY.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 6 p.m., March 4.

Washington.—In the course of a debate in the Senate in which an amendment requesting a naval disarmament conference was carried, an attempt by Mr. Walsh to extend the scope of the amendment to include general disarmament was defeated.

During the Executive Session with closed doors America's relations were frankly discussed. Senator Lodge said that in view of the present controversies with Japan and America's position in the world affairs the United States should continue the present naval programme. It is also reported that he emphasised the desirability of advising Japan of America's readiness to spend millions to protect her interests in the Pacific. It is understood that President Harding was quoted as advocating an adequate navy.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi sharply challenged Mr. Lodge's contentions sarcastically referring to the closing of the doors of the Senate and characterising Mr. Lodge's arguments with regard to the Japanese relations as "bugaboo."

## U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

## AMENDMENT FOR NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 5.

A Washington message states that the Senate has unanimously attached an amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill requesting the President to call a conference of the British, Japanese and the United States representatives to consider naval disarmament.

## VIOLATION OF SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

## U. S. CEMENT COMPANIES INDICTED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 5.

A message from New York states that seventy-four big cement corporations and forty individual officers of these corporations have been indicted by the Federal Court and charged with the violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

## CROWN FORCES IN IRELAND.

## MOTION FOR A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY LOST.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2-10 p.m., March 4.

The House of Commons by 253 votes to 60 rejected the motion by Mr. Redmond demanding the appointment of a commission of enquiry into the administration of the Crown forces in Ireland after the speech by Sir Hamar Greenwood upholding Tudor's action deprecating Crozier's action in writing to the press and promising that the cadets, if convicted, would be sternly punished.

## DISTURBANCE IN RUSSIA.

## RUMOURS REPORTED TO BE UNTRUE

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 7-30 p.m., March 4.

It is noteworthy that a usual wireless received from Moscow yesterday does not refer to the disturbances there. The Russian Trade Delegation which has arrived in London, declares that rumours of a large scale risings against the Soviet are untrue.

## CHINA AND SILVER MARKET.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 6 p.m., March 4.

A message from Hongkong states that at the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chairman referring to silver market said that the burden of absorbing amount equal to the world production of silver would fall on China whose trade balance was at present a governing factor in silver situation. The prospect that China would be able to increase or even maintain the last year's import of 981 million ounces was at least doubtful.

## RELIEF OF INDIAN UNITS IN MESOPOT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.

Reed. 3 a.m. March 4.

Sir Worthington-Evans declared that arrangements had been made to relieve Indian units in Mesopotamia who have been absent from India for three years excepting three infantry regiments which at the present time were the subject of discussion with the Commandant of India.

The Punjab Government, in the course of a communique, deny that any exceptional concessions were being shown to Mahant Narain Das, chief accused in the Nankana Sahib case. He was being kept in ordinary condemned cells.

## LATEST CABLES

(Reed through Reuter's Agency at 2 a.m. March 5.)

## MOTOR VEHICLES FOR GOVT. OF INDIA

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2 a.m., March 5.

Replying to Mr. Manville, Mr. Montagu stated that 144 motor vehicles at a cost of 70,000 sterling had been ordered from Italy on behalf of the Government of India. Both Messrs. Manville and Flannery protested in view of the position of motor industry in Britain, but Mr. Montagu, in reply, pointed out that the Government of India must regard the interests of the Indian tax-payer, although they would naturally prefer to buy from Britain rather than from abroad. These motor cars were the Italian Government surplus stock, and were ready to meet very urgent demand. British firms were going to tender for the remainder of the supply.

In the course of a further reply to Mr. Manville, Mr. Montagu stated that British manufacturers were preparing samples of motor vehicles for trial in India, and if these were satisfactory the High Commissioner would give British manufacturers the full opportunity of tendering for any supplies which were required and would give attention to such tenders.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said he was making enquiries from the Government of India with regard to the reported attacks on Loyalists in the Punjab.

In reply to Captain Ormesby Gore, Mr. Montagu stated that subject to the assent of the Government of India which was still awaited, Aden would be transferred to the Colonial Office to which all questions with regard to its future should be addressed.

Sir J. D. Rees urged the abolition of the export duty on tea. Mr. Montagu in reply pointed out that the Government of India had to raise nineteen crores additional revenue during the coming financial year, therefore it was not surprising that they had not seen their way to propose any remission of taxation.

## MR. MONTAGU ON PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION'S RESOLVE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 2 a.m., March 5.

Replying to Mr. Clough, Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India had informed him that they did not consider, they could usefully intervene with regard to the Piece-Goods Association's resolution against the payment of drafts under the two-shilling rate of exchange. Mr. Montagu entirely concurred with the strong criticisms of the policy of refusal to meet contractual obligations made by the Finance Member of the Government of India at a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of India in January.

London, March 2.—Major-General Townshend, addressing a meeting at Caxton Hall, expressed an opinion that it was ridiculous to lock up a huge force of a hundred thousand men in Mesopotamia, but apparently there were powerful financial influences working against the evacuation.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mr. Churchill's visit to Cairo will include a study on the spot of Egypt as a great junction of air routes. Colonel Lawrence, now Arab advisor will accompany Mr. Churchill to Egypt.

Three and a half million second preference shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which at a meeting on February 22nd authorised the creation of ten million sterling second preference shares, are shortly being issued at par, bearing nine per cent. interest. The underwriting is proceeding on two per cent. basis.

Cape Town.—Sir Edgar Walton has been appointed High Commissioner for South Africa in London, in succession to Mr. Schreiner, deceased.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu hoped that the Burma Reforms Bill would be introduced into the House of Lords this week.

Replying to Col. Yate in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the question of cheapening the cost of passages of Government Officials to and from India was still being considered in India. He telegraphed to the Government of India last week, asking what stage the enquiry had reached, and he awaited their final answer.

Col. Yate suggested that in view of the number of bogus candidates at the recent elections in India, Mr. Montagu should conduct Government of India with regard to the advisability of requiring the deposit for each candidate, to be forfeited unless the prescribed number of votes were secured, as is the case in the United Kingdom. Mr. Montagu promised to communicate the question to the Government of India who doubtless would review the original decision in the light of experience since gained.

## WOOLWICH BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.

Reed. 1 a.m., March 5.

The Woolwich bye-election, which was rendered necessary by resignation of Mr. Will Crooks, a former Labour member for that Division, has resulted as follows:—

Geo. Coalition Unionist, 13,724.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labour, 13,040.

## SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

## USE OF FIREARMS, ETC.

## MR. SASTRI ASKS FOR ENGLISH LAW.

## GOVERNMENT'S OBSTINATE ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 3.

At the Council of State, to-day, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan moved that the Secretary of State be addressed with the object of securing full consideration to public opinion in this country before any matter was decided which concerned the religious susceptibilities of any class of His Majesty's subjects in India. He said that the belief in the sense of respect for religious feelings by British Government of Indian subjects has been lost and it was finding expression in hartals, hifrat and Non-Cooperation, that last being the most gigantic resolve yet adopted in the history of Asia. Thousands of people who had gone on Hijrat would never have returned if they could have been afforded shelter in other Moslem countries. This state of affairs did not show much of security and contentment. If Government, therefore, wanted to tax any further the blood and treasure of India they should unmistakably declare their resolve to scrupulously respect the religious sentiments of Indians. But for this timely step the proposal for fresh taxation and growing military expenditure would give another lease of life to the prevailing grave discontent.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch. Resuming after lunch discussion was continued on Sir Zulfikar Ali's motion. Sir William Vincent said a renewal of the discussion which was fully debated a few days ago would be mere waste of time. He could only add to what he said before that the views formulated by Mahomedan members of both chambers were here. The address of the Moslem deputation had waited upon the Viceroy in Calcutta has been fully cabled to the Secretary of State who had to reply assured that he thought that a deputation which left India on 19th ultimo would reach in time. He felt that any further pressure upon the Secretary of State would supererogating and insulting that gentleman who had spared nothing in pressing the Moslem point of view.

## PROCEEDINGS TO BE SUBMITTED TO MR. MONTAGU.

Syed Raza Ali moved an amendment specifying that Government should secure full consideration on the question of Khilafat. He said the original mistake was in not nominating some Mahomedan member to represent Moslem views on the Imperial and War Conferences held in 1917 and 1918. There was spread an idea that the Government of India and the Home Government had treated Indian Moslems in a way which was bound to create discontent and unrest that new prevailed in the country.

Mr. Denby Bray, the Foreign Secretary, regretted that the same matter should be discussed and rediscussed. Members should be zealous of the reputation of the House for it should not be said that there was little business for idle hands to do.

Sir William Vincent said if it could satisfy the mover he could forward to His Majesty's Government a copy of today's proceedings. The motion and amendment were withdrawn.

## DUTY ON PETROL.

Mr. Sethna moved for the removal of excise and customs duty of six annas per gallon on motor spirit that was levied since March 1917.

Mr. Cook (Finance Secretary) replying on behalf of the Government observed that the administrative reasons which necessitated imposition of this tax had disappeared, then the tax that was being levied now was not the same tax that had been originally imposed. In February 1918 Government brought forward a bill for remission of this tax and it was stated in the statement of objects and reasons that though it originated from administrative necessity it had become a useful source of revenue and the Government of India then considered that it could not conveniently be abolished especially at a time when it was necessary to impose additional taxation. When that bill was introduced no objection was taken and it was rather hard now, after two years, to come to the Council and pass a vote of censure on it were upon the doings of old legislative Council.

Mr. Kale opposed the resolution. Lala Sukhbir Singh applied for the closure which was agreed to. The resolution was put and lost.

## SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

Mr. Sastri moved that the Code of Criminal Procedure and, necessary, other enactments be so amended as to secure the following points in suppression of riots and unlawful assemblies:—(1) No firearm to be used except on the written authority of a magistrate of the highest class that may be available on the spot; (2) In cases of grave emergency when no magistrate is available in the neighbourhood, the chief police or military officer present on the spot may, if he considers that riot or unlawful assembly cannot be suppressed otherwise, employ firearms but the onus of proving the emergency and impossibility of securing presence of a magistrate within proper time shall lie on the officer so acting; (3) Before resorting to fire arms the magistrate or other civil or military officer responsible shall read or cause to be read a proclamation both in English and in local vernacular similar to that contained in the

English Riot Act, (4) Fire arms shall not be used for one hour after such proclamation has been read, unless in the meantime the assembly or crowd actually caused serious damage to person or property; (5) Before the crowd is actually fired upon fullest warning shall be given; (6) The magistrate or other civil or military officer responsible shall take all reasonable precautions to see that no more injury is inflicted on the crowd or assembly than is absolutely necessary; (7) Sanction of the Governor-General in Council should not be a condition precedent to the institution of a criminal prosecution against officers or other persons who have acted illegally in suppression of riots; (8) Every such prosecution shall be instituted in and triable by the Sessions Court having territorial jurisdiction with the previous leave of such court or High Court of the province.

Mr. Sastri said various provisions of the resolution were nothing more than reproduction of the existing practice in India and in England. Fire arms being deadly weapons he wished that a clear provision be made for their use in the existing meagre sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The first part that required written authority of a magistrate was a most important requirement in the English Law and in the cases of emergency it was provided in the second section that the chief Military or police officer could act in place of a magistrate but the onus of proving such emergency would be on that officer. This was essential so that if a public enquiry was held the conduct of these officers should be justified by them. The third part desired reading of a proclamation unless the situation was already out of hand. The object of this was, in the words of Lord Haldane, to protect officers against judicial finding that might be instituted by the aggrieved party or against a public enquiry. The fourth provision desired that unless in the meantime the assembly had done serious damage one hour be allowed after reading the proclamation before firearms were used. All authorities on law agreed that this was essential to allow innocent persons to separate themselves from guilty elements of the crowd and one hour was required as it would take considerable time before an innocent man could elbow his way out fifth and sixth provisions were already part of police manual. Coming to the seventh part Mr. Sastri said that this part was in conformity with the English Law. It was considered axiomatic in England that after the riot has been suppressed Government officers be in a position to stand a judicial or public enquiry into their conduct. Mr. Dicey also said that officers would be liable to be called into account after the use of firearms. Now, in India, unfortunately the institution of any judicial enquiry required the sanction of the Governor-General and generally a public enquiry was denied whatever enquiry was held was conducted by the Executive on its own actions and as a result it was announced to the world that nothing has been done beyond the necessity of the case. This state of affairs was causing grave soreness of feeling among the people. If an officer resorted to firearms he should be held to stand a judicial or public enquiry and justify his own conduct. The aggrieved party should have a free hand to institute judicial proceedings without being made to go through an extraordinary procedure of getting the sanction of the Governor-General. He found that in the case of finances Government's accounts were to be checked by an independent authority like the Auditor General, who would directly report to the Secretary of State. Now if such a precaution upon the Executive's action could be devised in the matter of finances, how could it be that in a matter of human lives the Executive should be made to say the last words on its own actions? The whole Criminal Procedure Code was offering substantive provisions without offering any remedy to judge whether those provisions have been rightly used by the Executive. The grant of the right to the aggrieved party to institute a case in a judicial court was invariably essential in all well developed systems of jurisprudence. The Executive should hereafter be made liable to stand a judicial enquiry.

SIR W. VINCENT'S DEFENCE. Sir William Vincent, replying, said that Government were always anxious to meet this Council as far as possible and in course of the last few days, they had given every indication of this desire, but if he (Sir William) was unable to meet the Council on this occasion, it was because some of the proposals of Mr. Sastri were both impracticable and unwise. The first proposal was that no fire arms should be used except on the written authority of a magistrate. This was neither rule nor law in England or India. He quoted from a book which stated that the experience in England had shown that in a riotous assembly, unless action was taken at once by the Executive officer, all law was swept away and every species of crime was sure to follow. There was no question, therefore, proceeded the Home Member, that in England there was any question of statutory obligation requiring possession of a written authority of a magistrate before a police officer could disperse the assembly. It was impossible to carry out Mr. Sastri's proposal in this respect. Because in many

cases the Executive officer, like a Superintendent of Police, had to depend on a written order of a Naib Tahsildar or an Honorary Magistrate. That was not a position to which an executive officer should submit. The same latitude must be given to the Executive officers to use their discretion as to when and when not to use force. He (the speaker) had heard of no civilised country in the world where such written authority was required. Further, the members must know that there were some limitations already imposed on these officers before dispersing riotous assemblies. As regards the second proposal, that is the onus of proving emergency and impossibility of securing presence of a magistrate within proper time should lie on the executive officer, Sir William observed, that it was not in accordance with the ordinary principle of justice and said that if that proposal was to be accepted there would be very few soldiers and police officers who would be willing to accept service. Proceeding, the Home Member touched the clauses three and four and said Mr. Sastri had based his arguments on absolute misconception of the English Law. The effect of the English Act was only to make the crowd disperse within one hour before it was fired. The reading of the English Riot Act would not justify the proposition that fire arms should not be used if an occasion meanwhile demanded it. For example, in the Katurpur riot what were the Executive officers to do when they saw that many innocent Mahomedans were being burnt? Any one who has seen the mob in India, the mob with wild passion, the mob prone to every kind of mischief, ready for homicide in rage, and the mob on their errand of wickedness, would admit that it was impossible to expect a police officer to wait for one hour before he began to fire. That proposition, therefore, could not also be accepted. As for the next proposition, that before the crowd was actually fired upon fullest warning should be given, the Home Member pointed out that this was being done already and there was no need for that suggestion. The same remarks applied to the sixth clause, that all reasonable precautions must be taken to see that there was no unnecessary loss of life. As for the seventh, Sir William pointed out that the proper authority in those matters was the Executive Government, which under the new regime would be more and more under the influence of the legislature. The last proposition was also unacceptable, because, it must be noted, that during the next few months there might be serious disorders in the country and this Council, which consisted of men of substance, must make it possible for their officers to do their duty and not make them liable to unnecessary prosecutions.

Mr. Hammond endorsed Sir William Vincent's observations that the Executive Government must be left to look to the actions of officers from a broad point of view.

THE PRESENT LEGISLATION BEST. The Commander-in-Chief then addressed the Council so far as military officers on the army were concerned. He said the task of aiding civil power, when the Military were called out to do so, was one which was most repugnant to all Military officers and they must be left to judge when to use fire and when not, but Mr. Sastri's last two proposals certainly did not help officers and the present legislation was, therefore, the best in circumstances.

Mr. Marcar (Madras) supported the resolution. Sir M. B. Dadabhai opposed the resolution, which, he said, was repugnant to the elementary principles of law. He endorsed the views of the Home Members on several points and warned against the Council trying to bring Government machinery to absolute incompetency by taking away the powers of the Executive officers. Mr. Kharade supported Mr. Sastri and said that the mover's motive has been understood. What was wanted was that instead of the words "Use of force" in the Criminal Procedure Code the "Use of firearms" be inserted and it be ensured that when fire arms were used they were used by officers, who might, later on, be called upon to justify their actions. Local Governments would not be inclined to grant judicial proceedings to maintain the good name of the province. If there was danger of disorder in future, it was all the more necessary that after learning the lessons from the Punjab disturbances both officers and people be made to clearly understand their duty.

"ILLEGITIMATE PROTECTION OF EXECUTIVE." Mr. Sastri said it saddened him to find that Government had made up its mind to resist his motion and save their Executive officers from the purview of the law. He was sorry that his attempt to place the Indian law on par with that of the English law was opposed by Government, who was proud of the British system of jurisprudence in English. He was fully aware that the Commander-in-Chief had said that certain regulations were being framed. What was wanted was law and not regulations, which sufficiently existed in the police manuals. He agreed with Lord Haldane, when the latter said that an officer who had to suppress disorder was compelled to walk on two precipices, but in spite of this a honest and upright officer would not evade standing an enquiry into his conduct, and the law, in 99 cases out of 100, would give the right verdict. The procedure of seeking sanction of the Governor-General or Governor before the institution of a judicial case belonged to the barbarous ages. It was just asking a superior to sanction the trial into conduct of his junior for manslaughter. He took strong objection to make a prosecution in the natural course of justice conditional to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. He wanted the future legislation to proceed on wholesome and healthy lines to do away with the illegitimate protection of the Executive.

RESOLUTION LOST. After the Home Member had replied, the resolution was put clause by clause

and except the fifth and sixth all other clauses were negatived. The two clauses, one concerning proclamation and the other concerning freedom to aggrieved party to institute cases against officers without previous sanction of the Governor-General or Governor, were put to division, the former being rejected by 26 to 15 and latter by 28 to 12.

The Council adjourned till the 8th March.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY'S VETO.

## COUNCIL OF STATE'S POSITION.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 3.

The Hon. Mr. Muddiman President in giving his ruling about the question that arose by the Legislative Assembly having vetoed the resolution of the Council of State for reference to a joint committee of both houses of bills to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Court Fees Act, said:—

Procedure by a reference to a joint committee is a new one to this Council that arises out of the double chamber arrangement, and I think possibly Hon. members will bear with me for a minute or two while I examine the position at some length. Procedure by a reference to a joint committee is a device which enables the chamber in which a bill does not originate to take part by its representatives in a discussion on a bill at a very early stage of its progress. In Parliamentary practice procedure by a joint committee is most frequently resorted to in cases where the bill has a peculiarly technical or legal importance or where the subject, as in the case of the bill which is familiar to all members of this Council the Government of India Bill, the subject matter of the bill is rather removed far outside the ordinary sphere of party politics. It may be as well to say a word as to the case in which motion for a joint committee has been carried in both houses and the bill duly committed, for have ascertained that there is some misapprehension on this point. When the joint committee has completed its deliberations a copy of the report is laid in both houses but if a bill emerges from the joint committee that bill is moved on and dealt with in the chamber in which that bill originated as if it had been a bill committed to an ordinary select committee. The bill as passed in their chamber then goes up or down to the other chamber as the case may be and is passed amended or rejected in the usual way by that chamber. That chamber has the same power of discussing the principles of the bill and amending or rejecting any and every clause as if the bill was any other bill passed by the other chamber. It is not usual if a chamber to which a resolution proposing a joint committee is referred is unwilling to accept the recommendation to avoid a direct negative and by a dilatory motion to allow the question to lapse.

A DIRECT DISAGREEMENT. In the present instance, however, a direct disagreement has been intimated. The message must have been moved on with very little notice in the Assembly and disposed of very promptly for the resolution of this chamber was only passed on the 28th February, that is last Monday. I have been asked a question also as to the procedure to be followed when a message of the kind now under consideration is sent down. I do not wish to commit myself to a definite ruling on the point, but I would say that it is desirable that a message of that kind should be accompanied by a copy of the bill referred to in the message and that speaking generally in the absence of urgency the motion for the consideration of the message could not be put down till Hon. members of the members of the Assembly have had an opportunity of considering the bill. I have been further asked as to what is the nature of the speech that should be allowed on that motion. That of course is a matter primarily for the consideration of the mover, but as I have been asked my opinion I will state it in this form and that is that speaking generally it should be much the speech that would be made on the introduction of the bill in the originating chamber.

We are now faced with the position where the Assembly have given a direct negative to a recommendation of this chamber and the Hon. the Home Member has asked me to state my opinion as to the course available. We are still new to the rules and, therefore, I will propose to do so. Be it as clear that the course contemplated by Rules 36 and 39 of the Indian Legislative Rules is not open, for this is not a case of the amendment of a bill. On the other hand, this Council has, of course, full possession of the bill and it is open to the Hon. member in charge, subject to the rules as to notice, to make any other motion in regard to the bill that he could have made after introduction. I shall have to rule, I think, that he will not be entitled to repeat in this session the motion for a reference to a joint committee for Standing Order 30 stands in his way. That standing order runs as follows:—"A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same session." Even if I came to another conclusion, I think it would have to be so ruled in another place. Rule 40 contemplates conference by agreement by both chambers to discuss a difference of opinion, but even if the prohibition of identical motions in the same session did not operate as a bar to any practical result during this session, I can find no parliamentary precedent for a conference on a matter of procedure of this kind, when alternative action in this Council is available.

NO FURTHER MOTION. The sum and substance of my remarks comes to this that if the Hon. member moves and this house be willing in all the circumstances to consider a fresh motion for a reference to a joint committee that motion cannot be made in this session. I hope that I have explained the matter fully.

## IMPERIAL BUDGET.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 2.

Commenting on the Government of India Budget, the "Eastern Mail" says:—If India should pay the piper, the Assembly has a sacred duty to perform, and they can only discharge that by demanding an immediate and exhaustive inquiry into the causes that have led Government to its present financial muddle. The root bottom of the financial crisis has been reached and the time has arrived when our finances should reach terra firma.

THE "TRIBUNE."

LAHORE, March 2.

The "Tribune" writes:—Next to the military burden the item that is of the greatest importance is of course the proposal for new taxation. Confronted by a heavy deficit due mostly to an increase in ordinary expenditure which they thought they could not help, the Government had, clearly no choice but to resort to fresh taxation, and, if the legislature cannot succeed in reducing expenditure by its own vote, as we hope and trust it will, it will itself have no choice but to acquiesce in the proposal that more revenues must be found by additional taxation.

"C. &amp; M. GAZETTE."

LAHORE, March 2.

Commenting on the Government of India Budget the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Mr. Hailey's proposals are certainly bold and drastic, and it cannot be expected that they will go unchallenged in the Assembly or by public opinion outside. Mr. Hailey has cast his net pretty widely and most of his new imposts come under the head of indirect taxation.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

ALLAHABAD, March 3.

The "Independent" commenting on the Budget says:—The military budget which is the backbone of the whole financial statement is uncontrolled and uncontrollable. The Army is being pampered and spoiled because it is regarded as the chief instrument of perpetuation of the present system, and additional taxation is imposed as a burden on the poor.

THE "NEW TIMES."

KARACHI, March 3.

Commenting on the Indian Budget "The New Times" after emphasising the impotency of the Legislature to alter the budget proposals radically, says military expenditure stands as a big claw ready to catch the largest portion of the revenue. It is military expenditure which presses heavily on the taxpayer and is responsible for the deficit.

THE "DAILY POST."

BANGALORE, March 3.

The "Daily Post" commenting on the Budget generally agrees with the Finance Member, though anticipates wry faces everywhere and concludes: "While we in India have not found times too easy for some time past, we are not likely to find them any the easier for some time to come. But conditions here are still more tolerable than in any Western countries."

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 4.

At a meeting of the U. P. Council to-day Mirza Muhammad Sajjad Ali Khan withdrew his resolution regarding stoppage of professional begging in streets and lanes. The same member moved that officers in camp be relieved of case work and that cases should always be tried at headquarters.

Mr. Porter replied that Government was in full sympathy with the objects of the mover. He hoped the mover would realise however that Government had just now so many important projects all demanding heavy expenditure and that it was difficult to provide money for every thing at once. The most important matters must be taken in hand at once and as soon as funds permit endeavours would be made to alleviate the obvious difficulties of litigants. The bar resolution was withdrawn.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

THE C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 4.

The Council assembled at 11 a.m. Much interest centred on the resolution moved by R. S. Mahajan, regarding the exodus of the Government to the hills. The mover said that it entailed unnecessary expenditure and the work of the administration can be as successfully carried out from the plains as from the hills. It was not so much the question of economy as it was that of public sentiment.

The Hon. Mr. Joshi, the Home Member, speaking in Hindi said that the expenditure amounted to only rupees ten thousand, that the onerous duties of the administration could be performed with greater efficiency and despatch from the hills and that the Government had also the chance of being in touch with the Hindi speaking divisions of the province. The motion was eventually carried by 3 votes, 30 voting for and 27 against it.

MR. GANDHI AT NANKHANA SAHIB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 4.

Mr. Gandhi and Saukat Ali accompanied by Lala Duni Chand and Dr. Kitchlew paid a visit to Nankhana Sahib yesterday, where they addressed a large gathering, returning the same evening to Lahore after paying visit to the Shrine.

Maulana Saukat Ali has returned to Lyallpur to attend the Khilafat Conference there and Mr. Gandhi is leaving Multan tonight.

## WHY HE ADVOCATES INDEPENDENCE.

## "CONTINUAL DISILLUSIONMENT."

## MR. ANDREWS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, speaking last night on the "Present Situation," said that the most important issue before India to-day was whether it was possible or not to remain within the British Empire under present conditions. He said from his childhood he had been brought up as an Imperialist, but his experience in India, while living among the people, had been one continual disillusionment. He had found poverty growing relatively, if not actually, more acute every year. He had seen how the iron of subjection had ended more and more deeply into the soul. He had found discontent increasing. He had seen white race exclusiveness advancing instead of receding. The treatment in India itself had been intensified in the British Colonies. It was impossible to uphold by Military force a White Empire with a white race exclusive policy and at the same time to expect India to remain within such an Empire. But, in deciding this important question, everything depended on the method chosen. Two events in the history of India from the time of Buddha onwards had been towards Soul Force rather than material force, and this doctrine of Soul Force was in keeping with the highest traditions of the world, to-day. Again, Soul Force, as a moral weapon implies self-purification, and rendering to others the same freedom, which they claimed for themselves. Independence could never be a mere dole. It must be won and the true way to win it was by self-control, self-discipline, and service.

## THOUGHTS ON THE BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will be kind enough to give space in your widely circulated paper to the following:—

So at last the Budget-bomb has burst. It has been so unexpected that we feel bewildered and do not know where we are. The country—or at least the most far sighted and intelligent part of it has been crying itself hoarse—for what a long time past—about India's Military contribution to England during the War in relation to England's recompense to India after the War. Up to now we have been treated with choicest rewards indeed for our unexampled and wholehearted Co-operation. Nay slavery and patience during the war. And now comes the Crowning mercy of it all! India distinguished herself the most in military contribution to win the war. That would not be such a sacrifice in countries in the average condition of things. But India, the poorest country in material wealth has proved the richest in her wholehearted display of self-sacrifice and supreme patience. And of course, is the rule of nature we are scorched most where the light fell too strongly on it and hence this bombshell of Budget. It is a rude awakening indeed the Budget may not be as bad as it might be, but surely it is much worse than it ought to be.

There must be something rotten indeed in the state of Denmark when all estimates go wrong like this. During the ordinary times the Government used to run time work was dragging along famously but once placed in abnormal conditions, the equilibrium all goes wrong and then we have such glaring instances of estimates not tallying with expenditures. How does the imposition of these taxes affect different classes of people? The condition of slump in all branches of business and especially that of textile industries is a notorious fact. A violent pimple on a particularly sore ulcer! Withdrawal of concession allowed by the existing tariff by which machinery and stores imported for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill are admitted free of Import Duty and the imposition of 2½ per cent. duty on them deals a very hard blow to textile Industries in these days of depression. We have got to make the best of a bad job willingly. The increase Import Duty on Foreign sugar means higher prices for the consumers though it may give a strong impetus to Swadeshi manufacture. Levying of duty on matches will enhance the Ancient grievance that when it comes to a pinch it is always the masses—the starving Indian masses—that have to bear the heaviest while the classes who have the coin go almost unscathed with a satisfied and ingratiating smirk. In case of articles of luxury such as Motor Cars, etc., we must say that those who can afford to keep them can well afford to pay for them. The increase in the surcharge of goods traffic would increase the cost of production and the consumers will be hard hit. All so the consumers will be hard hit. This is hard enough but the most crushing blow is the one dealt to the one piece and half anna postage. Simply because the Indian postage happens to be the cheapest in the World, there is no reason to believe it as a luxury, for the Indian masses also happen to be the poorest in the World. The increase in the Income Tax only means a step up the ladder of prohibitive high living! And we are almost at the top I think! I shall show hereafter how the sum expected to be realised from increased post rates and others could have been obtained from other sources very easily.

Yours, etc.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

## REPRESSION IN BIHAR.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Bihar is a province in which the most solid work is being done in connection with Non-Co-operation. Its leaders understand the true spirit of non-violence. They are trying to curb, and are succeeding in curbing, the zeal of those who would cross the boundary-line—even in speech. There is no danger of an outbreak of violence in Bihar. The province has a splendid record of purifying work. The temperance movement has made such rapid strides that the excise revenue is likely to be very considerably affected. The educational movement is making great progress. Many pleaders have suspended practice. The people are settling their disputes by arbitration. There are signs on every side of a national awakening of which any popular government would have been proud. Not so the Bihar Government. And, yet, people had high hopes of Bihar, for, had it not an Indian Governor, one of the ablest of India's sons, an ex-president of the Congress? Even Lord Sinha has his limitations. He has become part of a machinery which is grinding the people, and his abilities can only be utilised to run that machinery, or he must fall out.

### Repression Most Rampant.

Repression is most rampant in Bihar because the officials have become daring under the cover of an Indian Governor. Lord Sinha has become a shield for official offenders.

Let the reader judge from the following facts. Maulana Mazarul Huk and Babu Rajendraprasad, both well known in Bihar, were prevented from going to Arrah. A letter from a friend says: "In the Districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Champaran, notices under sections 144 and 107 are being continuously served. Those who decline to be bound over are imprisoned. Thirty such persons have already gone to goal. Action against others is pending. It is a matter of pleasure that some of these are old men and that the womenfolk, instead of being downcast over these imprisonments, have felt unconcerned, if not elated."

Maulna Shafi and Babu Ramnand have received the following notice:—

"Whereas I am reliably informed and I am satisfied that you intend addressing a Public Meeting in Hajipur, in which you will exhort your hearers to suffer imprisonment even in the cause of Non-Co-operation and will also speak on other matters in connection with Non-Co-operation, which exhortations are likely to cause excitement amongst your hearers and a breach of the public tranquility may reasonably ensue, I therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in me under sec. 144 C. P. C. hereby order you to abstain from delivering any speech on Non-Co-operation in any of its forms within the limits of my jurisdiction."

The Sub-Divisional Officer who has signed the notice claims to have known beforehand what the gentlemen were going to speak! And it was Non-Co-operation! Speakers all over India have been asking people to prepare themselves for imprisonments. It has caused no breaking of public tranquillity anywhere. All the most popular organisations have preached Non-Co-operation, and it is being preached daily from a thousand platforms. The terms of the order virtually prevent the speakers from speaking on Swadeshi, Temperance, Untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity. They are all forms of Non-Co-operation.

Another order runs as follows:— "Whereas it has been reported to me that Brahmachari Ram Rakhsa of Bangra, P. S. Gopalganj, Saran, addressed a meeting yesterday, in which he denounced the Government and the British people as treacherous pledge-breakers and tyrannical, and stated that the policy of the British Government was to set one race against another, in order to rule both, and that the Government is bound to disappear on account of its Zulum; and that if all Indians responded to the call of Gandhi they could expel the British Government within ten days, and it has further been reported that this speech caused great excitement; and that another such speech is likely to cause a breach of the peace, and whereas it appears that the said Brahmachari Ram Rakhsa intends to make a similar speech again today, I hereby forbid him under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C., to abstain from making any speech whatever in any gathering of five or more persons in any part of the Sitamarhi Sub-Division in any open place during a period of one month from the date of this order."

Again, what the Brahmachari has been gagged for has been uttered by thousands of lips. The charge brought against the Government by the Brahmachari occurs in the preamble of the Special Congress Resolution. I have myself had the honour of denouncing the Government as "treacherous" pledge-breakers and tyrannical. It was left to the Magistrate of Sitamarhi to discover that it was a crime to denounce the Government in those terms.

Even a Gokhale would have failed! Now the question is: what can Lord Sinha do short of resigning? He cannot supervise the orders of even magistrates. If he did,

the magistrates will non-co-operate, strike, and make his position intolerable and government impossible. Therefore, for the sake of some day, and in some way, serving his country as Governor, he makes himself believe that it is better for him to hold on to his post than make room for an English Governor. This is but the beginning of his rule. The public will find that the Civil Service under his regime will have consolidated its power more thoroughly than under an English Governor. And this, for two reasons: the Civil Service will make a greater grievance of every restraint under Lord Sinha than they would under an English Governor, and the people would submit to wrongs more cheerfully because they would naturally want to make his regime successful. And thus the strongest Indian who could possibly have been selected for the high post of a Governor will fail, not because of want of effort or ability but because of the inherent evil of the system his Excellency has been called upon to administer. It gives me no pleasure, thus, to have to criticize the rule of one for whom I entertain very high regard. But even a Gokhale would have failed, had he been called upon to administer the system with its existing spirit.

### NOTES.

#### REPRESSION GALORE.

I have devoted a special article to the Bihar repression. Since writing it I have come across more news in the press about Bihar. And if there is no second Jallianwala in Bihar, it will be due not to want of goading by the authorities but to the exemplary self-restraint of the Biharis. What is there to prevent an officer from shooting an unsuspecting crowd which he may allege, and believe, to have collected in defiance of an order? Such a thing may easily happen, and the catastrophe may go down to history, written by a government historian, as an "error of judgment."

Repression is assuming definite shape in the United Provinces also. Public speakers are being restrained.

The Calicut Magistrate has rendered himself famous by imprisoning Mr. Yakob Hassan and his companions.

But it is the expected that is happening. Swaraj cannot, must not, be cheaply attained. Why should not all, young and old, suffer imprisonment? It is common suffering that will indissolubly bind us together. As Non-Co-operation begins to tell the authorities are bound to lose their heads.

For, it is clear, that as yet there is no real desire to repent. The Duke has spoken in honourable sentiments, and it is said that, whilst H. R. H. was pronouncing these sentiments, he was visibly affected. The Council has accepted a resolution recording its regret over what happened during the fateful April of 1919, and, as if to mock us, almost at the time that these empty sentiments were being uttered, the magistrates in various provinces were hatching plots of repression. It was a most telling illustration of what is meant by wordy repentance.

India to-day wants no magnanimous speech nor, for that matter, any magnanimous action. What she is thirsting for is the barest justice. She is entitled to demand the stoppage of pensions from the Indian treasury to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. She cannot be satisfied so long as officers who have misbehaved are still in the enjoyment of high offices.

But so long as this elementary justice is withheld, so long must India continue the battle of Non-Co-operation, and so long must the Government continue its policy of repression.

### WHAT TO DO.

We must treat repression as the touchstone wherewith we are to be tested. If we can stand it without wincing or without losing self-control, it will do us good and bring us nearer the goal. If we are in earnest we shall go through the ordeal without losing temper. After all, we are trying the temper of the Government by refusing cooperation, but its instinct of self-preservation keeps it sober up to a point. It loses balance after that point is reached. As a rule, we respond by becoming angry in turn and so the Government feels stronger for our weakness. Non-violence teaches us that we make no response to the Government's temper. And, if we carry out the lesson in practice, the Government must lose. Repression will have lost its edge because of our non-response, even as an arm swung in the air becomes dislocated for want of response.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by registered graduates of Dr. Rustam Nanabhaji Ranina and Mr. A. K. Trivedi, as Ordinary Fellows of the University.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to re-appoint Mr. Mahomed Kadir Shaik and Mr. Nadireshah Dorabji Minocher-Homji, to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office.

### CHIEF'S CHIROLLING.

#### HIS "REGARD" FOR INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Mohamed Faiyaz Khan of Agra to Sir Valentine Chirol in reply to his letter of the 8th February, 1921:—

DELHI, 1st March, 1921.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your reply dated the 8th instant. I am very sorry that owing to my pressing engagements I did not find time to send you an earlier acknowledgment.

Your statement that "the claim of the Ottoman Sultans was never recognised by the whole Mahomedan world" appears to be based on the ignorance of real facts. I presume that you have not studied Islamic History through original sources and without first hand knowledge of Islamic Commandments and Islamic History it is quite impossible to understand the real significance of the Khilafat question. The European sources through which you derive information about Islamic problems are hopelessly misleading, as Christian Historians are, as a general rule, prejudiced against Islam and its followers. The authority of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has never been acknowledged by the Mahomedans for a moment. In fact the overwhelming majority of contemporary Mussalman doubted his orthodoxy on the ground of the Patvas of the recognised Ulama. Any statement based on the authority of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan cannot therefore carry convictions with any Mussalman.

Again, I have travelled through Europe and America and have come across the Mahomedans of Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Philippines, Java, Central Asia and China, etc., and I have found out, without any exception, that they support the claim of the Sultan as the Khalifa of the Mussalman. If you seek truth may I take the liberty of suggesting the following book for your perusal "Khilafat and Jazirat-ul-Arab" by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and published by Albalag Press, Calcutta.

Apart from the consideration that the Sultan is the Khalifa, every Mahomedan is bound by the strictest Koranic injunction to help a Mussalman power in every possible way when its prestige temporal or spiritual, is at stake. It is therefore our religious duty to uphold the cause of Turkey at all costs.

#### NO REGARD FOR INDIANS?

I am sorry I have not read your past writings and so I cannot say how far you are friendly with Mussalmans. You will, I hope, excuse me if I frankly say that you do not appear to have much regard for an Indian otherwise you would have condescended to use some word of courtesy "Sahib or Esquire," after my name on the Envelope. This is a general complaint against the Europeans and you are no exception to the general rule. This omission does not at all compromise my position, but it certainly shows the attitude of the writer towards an Indian.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) MOHAMED FAIYAZ KHAN.

### "THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You rightly point out in your today's leaderette that in view of the present educational ferment in the country no important post can now be offered to an Englishman if a suitable Indian can be found, and the least of all, the post of a Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce. As regards the question of finding out suitable Indians, there are many Indians with high and even better educational qualifications than the late Principal Mr. Percy Anstey for whom I do not mean any disrespect. Then what is the difficulty and why this delay? The answer is plain and simple. The bureaucrats have not yet, with all the talk of reform and change of heart, changed their angle of vision. They do not desire to give up their privileges and allow Indians to fill in posts formerly occupied by Europeans. If the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had his own way, then there would be no doubt that he would do justice and recognise the claims of Indians; but he has to reckon with the Director of Public Instruction, an Englishman. With this disadvantage, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye should take courage in both hands and stand up for the right of Indians. If the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye is not allowed free latitude then the honourable course for him would be to resign and show to the people that the reforms are a sham and that there is no real change of heart as yet.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

Bombay, March 3.

Another taxi-car dacoity was committed in the shop of a Marwari piece-goods dealer of Calcutta during the absence of the owner of the shop. Four upcountrymen came in a motor-car, broke open the door and carried away cash and cloth worth Rs. 4,000. (A.P.)

Mr. Deep Narain Singh, a leading Non-Cooperator of Chagalpore, writes to "The Searchlight" contradicting the statement regarding Lord Sinha's interview with Non-Cooperators. He says that he was informed a few hours before hand that there was a discussion on the present political situation and it was at the express desire of His Excellency that he joined it. He could not disclose details, of the discussion, as it was of a confidential nature but he states that the vision regarding the utility and danger of the movement as regards students and the masses was misrepresented. He asserts that his views on these points will remain unaltered.

### ELIXIR GODINEAU.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC.

Sensational Review by the Press in France. LE TEMPS.

The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

#### L'AUTORITE.

The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

#### LE FIGARO.

To make gold, and find out the secret of over-living youth, such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

#### LE MOT D'ORDRE.

Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

#### L'EVENEMENT.

The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age, is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

#### L'ECRO DE PARIS.

The great success of the ELIXIR GODINEAU increases from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigor every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of. All weakened or debilitated organic systems are speedily strengthened after treatment with the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effect of which is as sure as it is rapid.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

**MADON SONS & CO.**

CHEMISTS.

(Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.)

Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.

PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

### No. 1 MODEL.



Rs. 250 complete with case.

Writing Visible: Construction Simple Alignment: Accurate Manifolder Fully Guaranteed.

We carry a large Assortment of all TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR Accessories. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.

**EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.**

281, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.



Your eyes may look quite normal!

They may appear "no different" and yet be defective. The early stages of optical defects only show outwardly in a transient "expression," usually attributed to tiredness. But if you have headaches without definite cause, and especially if these follow close eye-work, consult your medical man. If he prescribes glasses, we can fit you elegantly and comfortably, with lenses accurate to his minutest instructions.

**Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, RANGOON and JERUSALEM.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., London.



Your Children need this safe Milk from British-bred Cows

Glaxo is prepared from pure cow's milk, made safe and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process. Little bodies grow plump and rosy on it, and mother is happy in the knowledge that Glaxo is germ-free and that her darlings are safeguarded against diarrhoea and other milk-borne diseases.

Let your Children drink

**Glaxo**

every day

—and make their milk puddings, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with Glaxo!

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require when you require it by mixing with boiling water only. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. BOMBAY.



Fresh from the Oven.

At their very freshest and best, and perfectly digestible, the cakes, scones and little dinner loaves raised with "Raisley" can be eaten almost as they come from the oven, with the irresistible freshly baked flavour unimpaired.

**Raisley**

The SURE raising powder

Formerly known as 'Paisley Flour'

No Baking Powder or other leavening required.

The Brown & Polson recipe book contains many recipes for easy-to-make cakes and scones. Sent free from Brown & Polson, 6, Bowyer Street, London, E.C.4, England.

**CUTS, BRUISES & SORES**

unless promptly treated by antiseptic Zam-Buk, are liable to become festering or poisoned. Zam-Buk promptly soothes pain, prevents disease infection, and ensures clean, quick healing.

Zam-Buk is a pure herbal balm. It contains no trace of animal fat nor mineral drug. Always ready for use the moment it is wanted, Zam-Buk is invaluable for healing Cuts, Burns and Scalds. Also for obstinate attacks of Boils, Eczema, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Abscesses, and Festering.

**Keep Zam-Buk Handy**

**DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR**  
DIABETES SPECIALIST.**WARRANTED AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."**

The following are two of the numerous testimonials received:

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 14 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. B. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 20th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital, Cathedral Laboratory of Bombay. "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable drugs.

Mr. Damodhar Raghubar Rao, Landlord, Bombay, writes on 12th December, 1920:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 13 years and I tried many well known Doctors and Mr. D. during that period, but could not get any cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and under the treatment of Dr. Masina, I was cured of Pneumonia in a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 1 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1.027. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 65 days, I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar Nil and Specific Gravity 1.013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.  
ADDRESS—Marker House, opposite N. G. Library, Khetwadi, Main Road, Baramulla.

TELEGRAMS:—"DIABETES" Bombay.

**Swadeshi****Encourage Indian Labour.**

We manufacture in our Weaving Works all kinds of Cotton and Silk Tussores, Twills, Khadi, etc. Cheapest house. Orders accepted. Visit invited. Hand-spun yarns purchased.

**The Bombay Silk & Cotton Weaving Works.**

Opposite Tram Terminus,  
440, Grant Road,  
BOMBAY.

**America-India Export Import Co.**

[Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES.

LAMP, etc.

Prices on Application.

NOW VERY FEW

**OFFICE ROOMS**

AND

**GODOWNS**

LEFT

**To Be Let**

IN

**GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,**  
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Apply:

**JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.**  
ROOMS, No. 12

**LONDON LETTER.****PERSIA AND AUSTRIA.****THE UNEMPLOYED.****IRISH INSANITY.****LABOUR CAMPAIGN.**

(HINDUSTHAN NEWS AGENCY.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The proceedings of the Paris Council would be laughable if, from the point of view of statesmanship, they were not also so tragic in their probable consequences. I do not mean by this that amount of the German indemnity fixed will by starving Germany yet further, mean the deaths of thousands more of her babies and citizens than is inevitable anyhow, because of course the indemnity will not be paid and nobody at Paris thought it would. But it is quite clear that hope is the chief factor needed for the restoration of Central Europe—and incidentally for the restoration of industry in this country also—and hope is what has been killed by the findings of the Paris Council—the "compromise" as it is gaily called by the jesters who arrived at it. To fix an impossible indemnity and then for those who fixed it to separate as though a great act of humane statesmanship had been achieved must have killed all hope in the German breast, not only of her rehabilitation in the near future, but also of any future enlightenment in the mentality of her late enemies.

**Paris and Austria.**

But it is not only over Germany that the Allied Council have been lamentably futile. Their rejection of the suggestion for an immediate grant of credits to Austria, and the substitution of a plan for a conference at Portofino, seems also to have missed the mark. If we are to attach any importance to Frederick Kuh's message to the "Daily Herald" in this he states that the proposed conference between Austria, Hungary, Yugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Rumania, to meet at the middle of this month, is in imminent danger of collapse. Both Yugo-Slavia and Italy regard the idea with particular disfavour. It is feared that the conference would serve as a foundation for a Danubian Confederation, which would involve the peril of a restored Austro-Magyar power. Italy, too, is known to favour rather the restoration of a German-Austrian union. Whether these difficulties are overcome or not, the important factor in this set-back to the programme of the Paris Conference is that it demonstrates the inability of the Allied Government to hold in check, as Frederick Kuh puts it, "the rampant chaos they have let loose in Middle Europe."

**The Irish Insanity.**

In Ireland the same mad policy is pursued, as if nations were not interdependent and as if a wrong done would not shortly react in a wrong done to all. Brigadier-General Thompson, a member of the recent Labour Commission to Ireland, declared at a public meeting at Nottingham yesterday that there was in his opinion a definite policy behind the Government's treatment of Ireland, which was intended to destroy the economic prosperity of the South and drive the young men to emigrate. No one who has been to Ireland and seen what is going on there could doubt this. The destruction of crops, farms, shops, factories, as so-called "reprisals," goes on. The forcing of men, whether innocent or guilty, to go "on the run" to avoid arrest or assassination, is depleting agriculture and industry of workers. The wanton destruction of property is daily adding Ireland to the devastated districts which in Europe resulted from five years of war. The loss of life on both sides of the contest is daily piling up bitterness between the two countries.

**Labour Campaign.**

The brightest spot in the whole miserable business is the great Labour campaign of enlightenment now going on all over England, Wales and Scotland. Audiences, in many cases running into thousands, sit massed together in halls, listening to a narrative that the majority of newspapers have studiously concealed from the public. They are learning for the first time what their Government in their name are doing in Ireland, and their indignation is immense. With rarely a dissentient, these huge meetings of men and women, mostly of the working class, pass resolutions demanding the right of self-determination for Ireland and the instant withdrawal of armed troops from that country. Next week, these meetings will take place in the London area and will culminate on the eve of the re-assembling of Parliament in a demonstration in the Albert Hall. Public opinion is at least enlightened and stirred. It remains to be proved whether any corresponding influence can be brought to bear on the present Government, with its enormous Parliamentary majority, or, indeed, whether anything effectual can be done to stop the Irish horror till a new Government has been returned to office. From this point of view, if from no other, the rumours of a General Election this spring, have importance.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

On the eve of a new Session of Parliament one may be pardoned for wondering what will be the feelings of the large in-

ert majority of Coalition Members who look round at the state of affairs that they are largely responsible, at least theoretically, for having created. Most of them were elected, not on their merits, but on the Coalition coupon dealt out to them by Lloyd George; most of them had never stood for Parliament before; scarcely one of them has taken part in a single debate in the House. They have voted solidly as the Coalition whips directed them, and their passive obedience has enabled the Government to outrange tradition and evade the natural consequences of their misrule. But what are the feelings of these gentlemen, many of them ex-officers, as they look round on the results of two years of Coalition Government?

**The Home Situation.**

It becomes almost monotonous to record the rise in unemployment. But it does not spell monotony to the 61,371 men and women who came last week upon the registers of the Employment Exchanges, making a total of 1,059,500 registered unemployed persons which does not come near to representing the whole total of the workless. And the monotony of the situation does not compensate the families of these workless people who, roughly computed amount to something like eight millions altogether; or the unhappy women who will this week reach the end of their eighth week's benefit under the employment Act, as was pointed out to the Minister of Labour, Dr. Macnamara, by Miss Margaret Bondfield, yesterday. What is the use of telling people faced with starvation and cold that representations will be made to the Cabinet, and so on and so on? When they want to know what is being done to restore the lost markets of Russia and Central Europe, or to save the Irish market now being destroyed by British agency, prime causes, all three, of our closing factories and empty ships, they are put off with old "tags about Bolshevism and 'gangs of Sinn Fein Assassins.'"

Employers and big industrial magnates, meanwhile, have only one solution for the present economic crisis. They see in it an opportunity for bringing down the standard of wages, and they see nothing else. On all sides, wages are being cut down, or workers are being discharged, because, say the owners the British cost of production is too high to stand up against the competition of foreign markets. Not a word is said about the inequality of the exchange, largely brought about by gambling on the money markets, which is also a prime factor in the greater cost of British made articles. Sir Thomas E. Watson, the big colliery director, put the employers' point of view clearly in a "Daily Herald" interview yesterday, when he said:—"The employer must stop until he is able to cut his price. He cannot cut down his price with wages at the top and hours of work at the bottom." His only conception of cutting down prices is to cut down wages. Yet an interesting report of the Subcommittee appointed by the Standing Committee on Trusts to investigate the soap industry, has just been issued, stating that the price of household soap should be only 9d. a pound, whereas it is being sold at 11d. a lb.; and the report further shows very conclusively that the reduction depended on the cost of raw material, which was falling, (and is still falling) and that the largest combine in the soap industry "is in a position substantially to determine the price at which soap shall be sold in this country." It looks as though the workman, who is told that only the reduction of his wages will bring down the cost of production and the price of manufactured articles, may find another retort to that argument in this Government Report.

**These Foreign Markets**

The thinking trade unionist, however, looks beyond these shores for his answers to the arguments of employers. He is not taken in quite so easily as the average Coalitionist audience appears to be, by Mr. Lloyd George's expansions of hope. Germany is going to pay for the war without destroying the trade and manufactures of every country to which she sends indemnity. According to his latest speech, Germany must pay, first of all in gold (which she hasn't got, and if she had got it, it would in the end be almost as disastrous to British credit as paying in cheap goods). She must not pay in goods, but must pay in exports—a profound discovery which has set humbler mentalities wondering what she is going to export in the place of goods.

Juggling with Germany is bad enough in the present state of world production, but juggling with Russia is even worse because the delay in signing the Russian trade agreement is so obviously founded on militarist and diplomatic intrigues of the basest kind. The Labour daily is, with the "Manchester Guardian," so far the only newspaper that has published or even referred to the Russian Government's statement of the conditions on which it is prepared to sign the Trade Agreement that M. Krassin took back with him to Russia, some weeks ago. Has the Foreign Office failed to make this answer public because the suggested Russian amendment to the agreement are so reasonable that our clique of old diplomats dare not expose them to the judgment of a firm-minded British public? That is the natural inference to be drawn from this apparent reluctance to tell the people that the Russian Government is willing to sign the agreement subject to certain amendments. The chief of these are, that the British as well as Russian Government shall give an undertaking against propaganda in certain districts, that the independence and integrity of Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey in Asia shall be affirmed, and that Great Britain shall not encourage counter-revolution against the Soviet State.

**Ireland.**

Undoubtedly the most important incident in the unhappy struggle between this country and Ireland, during the past week, has been the publication of the report and letter sent by County Court Judge Bodkin to the Secretary for Ireland, in

which he states it has been proved in his court that criminal injuries were done in County Clare by armed forces of the Crown in 139 cases, and compensation has been awarded to the extent of £187,046. This sum, he points out, is too large for the rate-payers to pay, and he expresses the opinion that it should be paid out of the Treasury. Surely, never was such a document sent by an officer of the Crown to a holder of a high office under the Crown. The details of the outrages committed in these 139 cases by Black-and-Tans and Auxiliary forces are also given, and they bear out the many details of similar cases given in the Labour Commission's Report, which, I am glad to hear, has now sold out its very large first edition. But the significant part of Judge Bodkin's Report is that these outrages were proved by sworn and carefully sifted evidence in his Court to have been "committed by the armed forces of the Crown, acting without lawful authority," and that "in no case was there any evidence to suggest that the victims had been guilty of any offence." It will be interesting to see how Sir Hamar Greenwood receives this Report, and what the British taxpayer has to say about it.

The great Labour campaign continues all over the country, and, this week, round London as well. At least the information, which has been too long suppressed, except by two or three newspapers, is at last getting to the people. British people are slow to move; but if they do not move after all that has been revealed to them about Ireland, their soul will be dead indeed!

**LONDON NEWS ITEMS.****UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASING.**

The "live registers" of the Employment Exchange in the United Kingdom for January, 21, contained the names of 993,000 people as compared with 939,764, on January 14—an increase of 53,236. At the same time, the numbers of unemployed who have ceased to register and distrust the Exchange grow greater, and reports from all parts of the country indicate that at least another 750,000 workers, manual and clerical, are out of work, making a total of 1 1/2 millions.

**DAIL EIRANN AND SHORT TIME.**

The Local Government Department of Dail Eirann, it is reported, have in consequence of deliberations with the Irish Transport Union officials, refused to sanction increases of salaries or bonuses to officials of public bodies in Ireland so long as labourers in the employment of such bodies are on short time as a result of straitened finances.

**BRITISH COMMUNIST IN CONFERENCE.**

At the annual Unity Conference of Communists in Leeds on Saturday, 150 delegates attended from the three Communist bodies the "Third International," the "Communist Labour Party," and the "Communist Party of Great Britain." Great enthusiasm was roused over the passage of a resolution to bring about the fusion of the three bodies on the basis of the Third International Statutes thesis. A provisional Executive for the whole Party was elected, with Arthur MacManus as Chairman, and a resolution of fraternal greetings was sent to Comrades Malone, Sylvia Pankhurst, Steele, Harvey, Taylor and Bell, all of whom are serving terms of imprisonment.

**MARY MACARTHUR'S SUCCESSOR.**

An able successor to Mary MacArthur has been chosen in Margaret Bondfield, who has now been elected Secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers in her place. She has a fine record in the Labour movement, in which she is well-known both as a brilliant speaker and as an organiser. She was the first woman delegate to the Trade Union Congress, and later became a member of the Parliamentary Committee. In 1919 she tested the Northampton by-election in the Labour interest, and was defeated only by a narrow majority.

**A SHADOW CAST BEFORE.**

The Russian Trade Delegation here has just signed an important preliminary contract with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, by which the firm will be entrusted with the repair of some hundreds of Russian locomotives annually. Its operation is, however, conditional upon the Trade Agreement between the two countries being signed.

**THE NEXT LABOUR CONGRESS.**

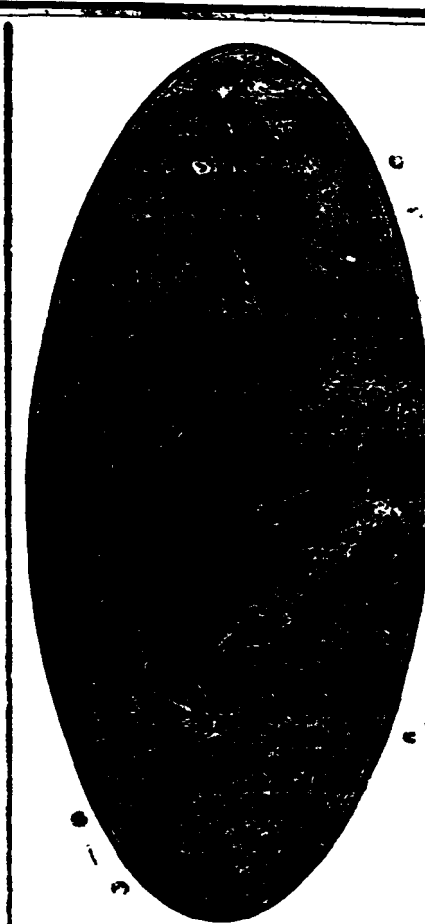
The agenda for the next International Labour Conference, to be held at Geneva in October, deals amongst other items with the hours of labour and living-in conditions of agricultural labourers, protection of land workers against accident, sickness and old age, and guarantee of their right of combination; compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship. Since the Washington Labour Conference of last year, only one country, Greece has ratified all the conventions then passed. Britain has passed legislation putting of the conventions and one of the recommendations into operation.

**LABOUR AND THE ULSTER PARLIAMENT.**

The Belfast Labour Party has decided at a recent meeting to follow the precedent of the municipal elections (when they surprised everybody by their striking success) and to refer the question of taking part in the forthcoming Ulster elections to the different trade unions. In the almost certain event of their deciding to participate in the election of the Ulster Parliament, candidates will be nominated and their expenses paid by the Unions. Efforts are being made in the unions by Carsonite wirepullers to destroy the solidarity of the trade union movement; but Labour's eyes are now opened to this sort of thing and it is not likely that such efforts will succeed.

**WORK—NOT DOLES.**

The Labour Council Group has decided to withdraw from the Central Committee

**"Dr SAWYER."***Cushion Sole Boots & Shoes*

AND

*Lotus' Boots & Shoes.*

Highest quality combined with Durability and very Elegant to wear.

Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities can be had here.

SOLE AGENTS

**TAJBHOY & CO.,** "BARIA MANSIONS," Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET  
Proprietor **GANIJI CURRIMJI.**

**The Indo-Foreign Perfumery and General Stores.**

THE BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS  
PERFUMERS**PERFUMERY etc.**

From

Messrs. COTY, Monavanne,  
Houbigant, V. Regaud, Lubin  
and all other High Class  
Perfumers of Paris.

DIRECT  
IMPORTERS OF

Sun Glasses.  
Sun Glasses.  
Sun Glasses.

We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sun-glasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and assist by night.

Spectacles and Eye glasses of every description and variety, and every purpose.

Just a few in stock at present:—Prism Binoculars by Goerz.

**Baliwalla & Homi**

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, & KALBADEVI,  
Whiteway.

**APIOLINE**  
CHAPOTEAUD

**LADIES SAFE REMEDY**  
for functional troubles,  
delay, pain and those  
irregularities  
peculiar to  
the sex.

**WHOLESALE**  
8, Rue Vivienne  
PARIS—FRANCE  
Sold by all Chemists

dealing with unemployment in Glasgow, as a protest against charity doles instead of constructive proposals. They will continue to assist in district work for the relief of unemployment. Their secession has caused a considerable sensation.

**ANOTHER STRONGHOLD GONE!**

For the first time in history a woman was admitted to the Press Gallery of the House of Lords last week. The occasion was that of H. G. Everett's appeal against the decision of the Courts upholding the Islington Guardians in their treatment of him as insane; and the woman reporter was representing the "Daily Herald."

**CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE**

Just unpacked

Best Selected France Perfumery of  
Messrs. Coty, Houbigant, Bichard,  
Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

THE

**Praful Perfume Store,**  
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

# DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.  
RADICAL AND SURE CURE  
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,  
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

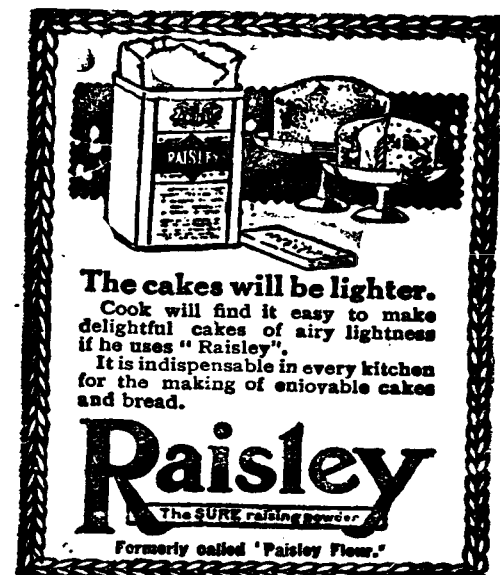
Yours faithfully,

MADHO SINGH,

Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah,  
Fort Bellary.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(4)



Mother Seigel's Syrup is excellent for digestive disorders because it assists the organs of digestion to do their work naturally and efficiently. In nine cases out of ten, it is because your stomach, liver and bowels are unable to perform their work efficiently that you suffer the penalties of indigestion—pains after eating, flatulence, acidity, biliousness and constipation. Mother Seigel's Syrup, taken daily after meals, regulates and strengthens these organs and thus ensures good digestion, which is the foundation of good health. The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form.

MOTHER  
**SEIGEL'S**  
SYRUP

JAL D NSHAW & CO.  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.  
SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS,  
LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship at kings and fancy Brass Works.

Gasoline is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patai Building,  
Princet Street, BOMBAY.

## "SANCTITY OF CONTRACT."

(Contributed.)

There is considerable misunderstanding which has been made worse by the misrepresentations of the European merchants and Chambers of Commerce, regarding the attitude of Indian merchants in not clearing their bills. From what has been said in these columns, it ought to have been clear that no principles are involved, that there is no unfair dealing nor the sanctity of contract has been violated on the part of the Indian merchants. The case of Indian merchants, on the contrary, has every justification of fair dealing and precedent, and only has gone by default while the European Chambers of Commerce, being vociferous and possessing the ears of the bureaucracy in this country and the capitalist press in England, have done all in their power to discredit them. It is only this that can account for an unjust and ill-timed resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the India section of the Manchester Chamber. Their sympathy with Indian dealers savours of impertinence for which ignorance of the position in India can be no excuse. The Indian dealers have not repudiated their contracts nor have they refused to honour the bills drawn against them. They want that there should be fair dealing on both sides and refuse to be fleeced, no matter on what pretext. At a meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, held in December last, they adopted a resolution, which fully supports the view that has been put forward above. "In view of Government officers' assurances," said the resolution:

"As to the rates of exchange and the passing of a law in the Indian Legislative Council fixing the rate at 2 shillings per rupee, and also in view of the fact that the price of the Sovereign was fixed at Rs. 10 from a certain date, and in view of the extraordinarily low rate thereof at present ruling and the consequent enormous loss the importing merchants are put to; it is hereby resolved that the payment of piece-goods that may have already arrived be postponed till the exchange reaches 2 shillings per rupee; but payment be made to those firms and banks who allow that rate."

### GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

Those who now blame the Indian dealers hardly realise that for much of the prevailing evil, they must thank the Exchange Banks and also the Government, whose manipulations have resulted in the present deadlock. Indian Merchants were tempted at a time of soaring exchange, as the result of the Manipulations of the Banks and the reckless overselling of Reverse Councils by those in authority, to place their orders for goods abroad, and the manufacturers quoted their prices at the time calculating the exchange rate at roughly three shillings per rupee. The fall in the exchange has been accompanied by a fall in the price of American cotton, which, at the time the orders were placed, ruled at 25d. per lb. and has gradually declined to 13d. per lb. But that is not the point. What is really of consequence is the policy of the Government of India in Selling Reverse Councils at a time when there was no need for doing so and in spite of the protests of all "Indian" India. The policy has been denounced as one of reckless waste and the sales were operated in the interests of a small clique of influential Banks and private families, as was shown by the lists we published at the time. The Indian merchants were not allowed to benefit, partly because the sales were hedged round by such severe restrictions and partly because the allotments were made only to an influential and selected few. Indian merchants relied on the assurance of Government, tacit and otherwise, that the Exchange would be maintained at 2 shillings. Notwithstanding such assurance, which has been sanctified by a legislative enactment, the exchange has gradually dropped and is ruling to-day at less than 16d. The policy of selling Reverse Councils killed the export trade, in the interests, as is generally believed, of a small class of people, and now they say that an attempt is being made to ruin Indian dealers by forcing the Exchange against them.

### HOW GOVERNMENT SHIFTED ITS POSITION.

Government is generally held responsible for what has happened, and it is said that their lack of regard for the interests of India has induced them to shift their position constantly. First of all, Government took their stand on the Export-import basis—or what is regarded as the balance of trade, and at a time when India could have by no means been a debtor and her trade balance was not at all adverse, they forced up the exchange to such a pitch that Indian exporters suffered heavily. Government next took their stand on the American Cross rate, and falling here also, they pinned their faith in silver and when silver met with a reverse they based their position on gold values. And the Banks, falling in all this to arrive at an equilibrium, pretended they followed the Calcutta rate, which they said, depended on the export of jute. More than all this, Indian dealers are concerned in the central fact that the Government at Rs. 10, guaranteed to the trade a definite Standard and the dealers had hoped that though the prices quoted to them were calculated at the higher rate, their loss would be reduced to 20 or 30 per cent., which they would have borne patiently. But in view of the present situation, which is not of their creation, they feel they are acting rightly in pleading for delay until such time as the exchange regains the level fixed by law.

Read To-morrow's

## SUNDAY EDITION

OF

# The Bombay Chronicle.

## SPECIAL FEATURES.

LONDON TOPICS

WORLD OF SPORT

SERIAL STORY

SPECIAL SHORT STORY

OVERSEAS THEATRE JOTTINGS

MOTORING AND AVIATION

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S RACES

FASHIONS OF THE DAY

LITERATURE AND ART

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

STORYETTES.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

# STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

58, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY

Branch Office: NASIK.

## LIGHTS.

|    |                                          | Ra. as.         |
|----|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | H. & B. Acetyline Hd. Lights No. 960 ..  | 125 0 per pair. |
| 2. | American Acetyline Hd. Lights No. 14 ..  | 40 0 "          |
| 3. | " " " " No. 16 ..                        | 35 0 "          |
| 4. | " " " " No. 14/3 ..                      | 70 0 "          |
| 5. | American Acetyline M/C. Lights No. 1 ..  | 15 0 each.      |
| 6. | " " " " No. 4 ..                         | 15 0 "          |
| 7. | H. & B. Tail Light Oil No. 1109 Brass .. | 16 12 "         |
| 8. | " " " " Elect. No. 100 Brass ..          | 15 4 "          |
| 9. | " " Generator Tubes and Connections ..   | 12 0 "          |

## HORNS.

|     |                                      | Ra. as.         |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 10. | Lucas' Horns 38T. N. P. ..           | 65 0 each nett. |
| 11. | " " Bulbs No. 12 with Nickel Tips .. | 10 0 "          |
| 12. | " " Bulbs No. 12 (Canvass) ..        | 8 8 "           |
| 13. | H. & B. Horns No. 1082 N. P. ..      | 17 2 each       |
| 14. | " " No. 1081 Brass ..                | 15 14 "         |
| 15. | " " No. 1081 N. P. ..                | 17 2 "          |
| 16. | " " No. 1105A Brass Double Twist ..  | 25 12 "         |

## STOCK

Everything for a Motor  
Car, viz., Lights, Horns,  
Spark Plugs, etc., etc.,  
at Rock Bottom Prices.

Telegraphic Address: "DEMAND,"  
BOMBAY & NASIK.  
Telephone Number: 4401

## SPARK PLUGS.

|     |                                                                | Ra. as.          |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 17. | Champion "X" Plugs ..                                          | 20 0 per doz.    |
| 18. | Lodge Plugs C Model Metric Thread ..                           | 20 0 " nett.     |
| 19. | Ford Hub Caps N. P. ..                                         | 1 8 each.        |
| 20. | " " " " Black ..                                               | 1 6 "            |
| 21. | American Jacks No. 16 ..                                       | 16 8 "           |
| 22. | " " " " No. 14 ..                                              | 15 8 "           |
| 23. | Tin Carriers Black enamelled, with Springs ..                  | 4 0 "            |
| 24. | " " " " Nickel Plated ..                                       | 6 0 "            |
| 25. | Dayton Wire Wheels complete with Hubs and Carrier, set of 5 .. | 235 per set nett |

We always maintain a large stock of Ford Spares and Tyres and Tubes of all Makes.

## Special Discount for Trade.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company  
Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks  
(square or round),  
Chimneys, Trusses,  
Water Sprinkling and  
Night Soil Carts, Dust-  
bins, Ornamental and  
Collapsible Gates, Cast  
Iron and Wrought Iron  
Railings and Gates. Oil  
Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.  
We invite Government Railways Municipalities and  
others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay

GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.

SOLE AGENT

QUALITY SUPREME

**Madorina**  
Watches

THE "HERMAY" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.

Starl. Silver case from ..... Ra. 45  
13 ct. gold case from ..... Ra. 135  
18 ct. gold case from ..... Ra. 170

MADORINA WATCH CO. LTD.  
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

**To-night!**

A glorious Picture that leads you back to the memorable days of Papal dominance!

Here's a picture simply stupendous in its conception. Historical accuracy as to the details of the 15th Century is maintained with startling results!

A Drama that will fascinate you!

# THE POWER OF THE BORGIAS

A Picture of the Middle Ages!

Very few names in the history stir the imagination as do those of the Borgias. They conjure up thoughts which pierce to the very essence of the Middle Ages. All the glitter and splendour, all the crime and misery, the hot love-making, the soft and perfumed luxury, the pitiless cruelty of ambition and thwarted lust, all this came to their highest point in the age of the Borgias and gave it such vivid, such varied interest that with unabated power it moves us still to pity and fear.

**TIMING :**

Two Prize Shows To day and tomorrow at 3.30 and 5.30 p. m. S. T. Ref of the Shows at 7.8.45 and 10.15 p.m. S. T.)

SEE  
THE POWER  
AND POMF  
OF THE  
ANCIENT POPES.

Messrs. K. D. BROTHERS present  
A MONUMENTAL PICTURE  
of Dazzling Splendour and Historic Interest!

# THE POWER OF THE BORGIAS

(6 REELS—7,000 FEET.)



A Sparkling Comedy in the Programme.

The Programme includes the latest topical Budget, which presents some extremely interesting living pictures of the send-off to our new Viceroy, Lord Reading, from Home.

# WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

**This Week!**

Beautiful Photography—  
Enchanting Scenery—Gorgeous  
Costumings!

You are offered a sumptuous Photo-Drama that will transplant you in the Dark Days of the Mighty Borgias!

A Screen Record of Past History!

# THE POWER OF THE BORGIAS

A Film of the 15th Century!

Europe in the Middle Ages was torn by unceasing warfare. France and Spain were the chief antagonists. Italy was divided into many small States. Over one of these the Pope ruled, and by the same means as other rulers, the poniard and the poison-cup as well as open war, strove to increase his dominions.

SEE  
THE TYRANNY  
OF  
MEDEVAL  
CLERGY

**PRICES :**

|              |    |          |
|--------------|----|----------|
| Box..        | .. | Rs. 2 0  |
| Sofa..       | .. | .. 1 0   |
| 1st Class .. | .. | As. 0 12 |
| 2nd Class .. | .. | .. 0 6   |
| 3rd Class .. | .. | .. 0 3   |

# WHAT I KNOW

The Advance Motor Company,

CHOWPATI,  
HOLD  
RS. 7,00,000  
WORTH  
OF SELECTED  
MOTOR  
ACCESSORIES  
UNDER  
ONE  
ROOF.

I have dealt with them and have no cause to complain,

Mr. MOTORIST take my tip—

"YOU TRY THEM ONCE,"

**LEAGUE OF MERCY.****ANNUAL MEETING.**

The Annual Meeting of the League of Mercy was held on Thursday evening in the Nurses' Recreation Room of St. George's Hospital, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding. The meeting was well attended by the members of the League. The meeting began with a short prayer.

The Report for 1920 of the League of Mercy was then read out by the Hon. Secretary of the League. Lady Reed was then called upon to read the Report of Nasik Home School which was listened to with great attention.

H. E. Lady Lloyd's message was read out by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The message expressed Lady Lloyd's regret for her absence from the meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances.

**MR. HAYWARD'S SPEECH.**

The Hon. Mr. H. F. Payward, I.C.S., was then called upon to express his views on the Report of the League.

In the course of his speech the Hon. Mr. Hayward commended the good work done by the League of Mercy during the year and said that it was his earnest hope that they would continue to carry on their work of raising Indian womanhood successfully.

**LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.**

In the course of a long speech the Lord Bishop of Bombay after paying an eloquent tribute to the valuable services rendered by Mrs. Jackson to the League said that she would not return to this country, as she had just resigned from the League and referred to her record of work in the League. She always thought she was doing the work in the name of Christ.

In conclusion the Lord Bishop emphasised the fact that we could prevent their sisters from disaster by not shutting our ears to their fervent appeals but only by extending our generous help and support to them in their hour of need.

The meeting terminated with a short prayer.

# WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FORCES FROM PERSIA.

(REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.

Recd. 3 a.m. March 4.

Replying to General Townshend in the House of Commons, Sir Worthington Evans stated that the withdrawal of the British Forces from North-West Persia was arranged to take place immediately as the passes were clear of snow and the roadway was fit for the movement of troops.

The Begum of Bhopal has been appointed Chancellor of the Moslem University at Aligarh.

It is understood that the Government of India will break up at Delhi on the 15th.

**C. P. COUNCIL.****SALARIES OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 3.

At to-day's meeting of the local Legislative Council the resolution regarding depositing the balances of local bodies and dispensary committees standing in the name of the Kulkarnis was carried.

The next important resolution, standing in Mr. Jaywant's name was for increment of salaries of women teachers and male teachers in Government vernacular primary schools by Rs. 5 in each grade. Government were not in favour of the resolution which, when put to vote was carried, 40 voting for and 18 against.

The resolution, which provided a good deal of discussion, was moved by Mr. R. S. Mahajani, recommending the appointment of a committee for enquiry into the minimum proportion which the expenditure on Berar should bear towards its income during the next ten years. The resolution was accepted with eight amendments by the council.

**CALCUTTA TAXI DACOITY.****POLICE TAKE POSSESSION OF A CAR.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

In connection with the Tuesday's taxi-dacoity a car has been taken possession of by the police. It bears the number F 648 not T 64, which was identified as being the number of the cab used in the dacoity, and it is thought that on that occasion the part of the plate bearing number "3" was bent back as the plate at present on the car shows signs of this. Also number "3" appears to have been freshly painted. This car was taken out from the company's garage by one driver and returned by another and the original driver had been detained by the police.

**TROUBLE AT TRICHUR.****DETAILS GATHERED BY CONGRESS DEPUTIES.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 3.

"The Hindu" publishes a message from a Calicut correspondent giving further particulars regarding trouble in Trichur owing to a fight between Hindus and Muslims on one side and Christians on the other in regard to Khilafat and Non-Cooperation. All public offices and institutions are reported to have been closed, and private houses deserted. Signs of looting and pillage are also seen everywhere. These reports, the correspondent says, were furnished by two gentlemen whom the Congress and Khilafat Committees in Calicut had deputed to Trichur to study the situation.

**FURNISHING BARGAINS**

INTERESTING  
VALUES

SATURDAY

5

MARCH  
1921

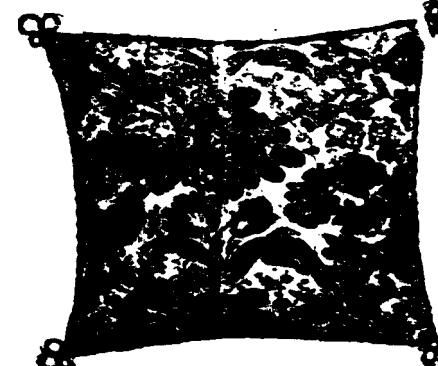
FOR HOME  
COMFORTS

**POUFFE CUSHIONS****SQUARE CUSHIONS**

USUAL PRICE  
Rs. 24/12, 15/8, 8/8,  
6/15.

SALE PRICE  
Rs. 19/8, 12/8, 7/4,  
5/8.

SILK.  
USUAL PRICE  
Rs. 79/8, 54/8, 24/8  
SALE PRICE  
Rs. 62/8, 39/8, 19/8

**SILK TEA COSIES**

Filled Kapok.  
USUAL PRICE  
Rs. 29/8, 19/8, 6/15,  
3/4.  
SALE PRICE  
Rs. 22/8, 15/8, 4/8,  
2/12.

FANCY LAMP  
SHADES  
USUAL PRICE  
Rs. 19/8, 15/8, 9/15.  
SALE PRICE  
Rs. 16/8, 12/8, 7/8.

**PLUSH RUGS**

USUAL PRICE Rs. 290, Rs. 186,  
Rs. 160.  
SALE PRICE Rs. 225, Rs. 140,  
Rs. 130.

**CAMEL HAIR RUGS**

72" x 60"  
SALE PRICE Rs. 45 only.  
90" x 60"  
SALE PRICE Rs. 60 only.

**FANCY ART CRETONES.**

31/32" WIDE  
USUAL PRICE Rs. 3/12, 3/8, 3/4,  
5/4 yd.  
SALE PRICE Rs. 3/4, 2/15, 2/8, 4 yd.  
CASEMENT CLOTH.  
SALE PRICE Rs. 1/12 yard.  
MADRAS TOWELS.  
SPECIAL QUALITY.  
SALE PRICE Rs. 1 each.

# ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests  
Coughs  
Colds  
Bronchitis  
Consumption  
Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:-

MARTIN & HARRIS,

(Victoria Buildings, 114, Parnassus Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY)

THE  
**SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO.**  
LIMITED.

Krishna Building,  
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## WHY SUFFER FROM MALARIA?

There is now no reason why any person should suffer or die from MALARIA, INFLUENZA or any type of Fever.

Hundreds of people willingly testify that

## ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC

is SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.

It is natural Specific, perfectly harmless to old or child and acts like magic.

**M. T. Madon & Co.,**

Crawford Market.

A FRENCH remedy for CONSUMPTION and all Wasting Diseases.

## BYLA'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the properties of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wasting Diseases such as: PULMONARY PHthisis, every form of TUBERCULOSIS, SCROFULA, COUGHS, OLD STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS, NEURASTHENIA, and in general all constitutional diseases affecting the nutrition.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

## Dr. ADAM'S Brain & Nerve Tonic Pills

(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fog, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or

# M. T. MADON & CO.,

24-26, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, Crawford Market Corner Shop, BOMBAY.

## STEARNS' CELERY NERVINE

In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminating from the blood through the kidneys, by its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the diseases, thereby acting as a preventive. People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns' Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

In nervous disorders and sleeplessness, Stearns' Celery Nervine acts as a tonic and sedative to the nervous system relieving sleeplessness and steadying the nerves.

Uterine and Ovarian disorders such as difficult menstruation, ovarian congestion and disorders of the menopause or change of life are relieved by the continued use of Stearns' Celery Nervine.

In the disorders of the Kidneys commonly known as Bright's Disease, Stearns' Celery Nervine aids the system by its tonic and diuretic alternative effect.

In blood disorders such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, etc., Stearns' Celery Nervine with the proper local treatment is a great aid in restoring the skin to its normal condition.

**M. T. Madon Co.,**

Crawford Market.

# ELECTRICAL GOODS

ALL YOU WANT

## TELEPHONES—ACCESSORIES

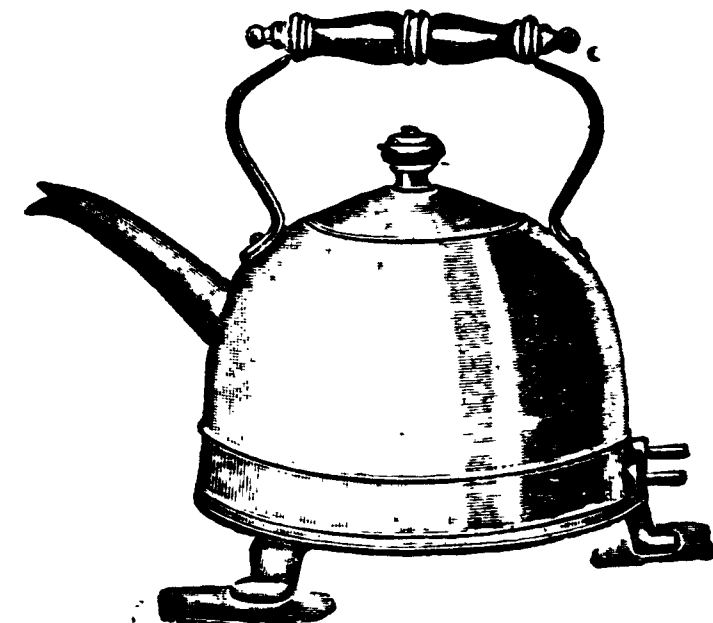
ALL TYPES

## Chicago Telephone Supply Co.,

Telegrams—"CHIPPHONE" Bombay.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 459.



# THE PERFECT REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION and all Liver Disorders

FOR all complaints arising from a disordered stomach, liver and kidneys, Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are without equal, and they are The Perfect Remedy for all Female Ailments. They are not advertised as a great "Cure-All" but a safe, sure and reliable remedy for the Little Ills of Life, for which they are unexcelled. People who eat and drink too much, or get their system upset from any other cause, need a medicine of this kind to keep the digestive track in proper working order. Many serious illnesses are avoided by keeping such a simple remedy at hand, and once or twice a week taking a dose sufficient to cleanse and tone the system. This is the secret of good health in Man, Woman and Child, and anyone failing to recognise this simple fact runs a serious risk of contracting any of the dreaded complaints so common. The old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never more aptly to the point. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are based on a good formula, and are in use by thousands of people. They get at the cause as no other remedy does, regulating, toning and strengthening the whole system. As a searching, cleansing remedy these Pills are unexcelled and once tried they are found so efficient in overcoming Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, that they are constantly used and always with the most gratifying results. Neighbours, friends and relatives all testify to the marvellous cleansing and purifying properties of these Pills, and their ever increasing sale bears testimony of their splendid efficacy.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a good pill in every sense of the word, a fact that is abundantly proved by the thousands who continue to use them year after year as their sole Family remedy. They are prepared under the best possible conditions, and there is no better pill made for Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Troubles. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with foreign matter. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the Proprietors.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00 or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. Sole Proprietors.

# DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

## Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

should at once realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep-rooted Blood Impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more, because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

## The One Way to Real Relief

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 30 years standing promptly attacks, overcomes, and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and harmless to Old and Young alike.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, Messrs. G. A. & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

For Solo and Sidecar.

# B.S.A. MOTOR BICYCLES

Fitted with B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR

GIVE ample power and long service with economy under the most exhaustive riding conditions.

All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

|                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Addison & Co. Ltd.               | Mount Road, Madras |
| The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd.   | Rawal Pindi        |
| S. Das & Co. Ltd.                | Calcutta           |
| The Dikshu Cycle & Motor Agency  | Lucknow            |
| The Elphinstone Co.              | Mount Road, Madras |
| The Mahindra Cycle Works         | Lahore             |
| The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. | Bombay             |
| The Popular Cycle & Motor Co.    | APRA               |
| Peetley, Lill & Sons Ltd.        | Dalal              |
| The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co.      | Meerut             |
| Central India Machine Co.        | Jabalpur           |
| Rosenthal's Neutral              | Quetta             |
| North India Motor & Cycle Agency | Bareilly           |
| The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. | Muzrai             |
| Moons Lall & Sons                | Cuttack            |
| Mid. Khram Khan                  | Bombay             |
| C. D. Motilal                    | Allahabad          |
| Spence Ltd.                      | Calcutta           |
| Importers: Sun & Pandit          | Calcutta           |

RELIEVES THE PAIN OF

## Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Chest Pains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Headache.

No matter what causes your pain, a few drops of Sloan's Liniment laid on the affected part will stop it instantly. No rubbing is necessary—Sloan's Liniment goes right to the seat of the trouble, warms and soothes the nerves and tissues, and the pain is felt no more.

## RELIEVED "CHRONIC RHEUMATISM."

Mr. T. Edser, Woodmill Cottage, Swaythling, Near Southampton, writes:—"I have suffered from chronic Rheumatism for some years, but the beneficial effects which I have obtained from using Sloan's Liniment have decided me never to be without it for use in case of need. It has given me more relief than anything else I have ever tried."

No rubbing required.

Hundreds of people have given their testimony to the wonderful relieving power of Sloan's. If you have never tried it get a bottle to-day from any chemist.

Representatives for India: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

### SLOAN'S FAMILY LINIMENT

### KILLS PAIN

Dr. Sloan's Liniment is a powerful remedy for all kinds of pain, including rheumatism, sprains, and headaches. It is easy to use and provides quick relief.

## WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountant Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local Sellers. Please apply to S. A. BHABANG-PHAR, 55, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1  
Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2/3  
**Diamond Jubilee Washing Co**  
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.  
Hamam Street, Fort,  
BOMBAY. 1

KATOL  
STICKS

Destroys Mosquitoes Rs. 1-4 per box.  
**JAPAN INSECT POMDER CO.**  
Princess St., BOMBAY.

## BHATRE'S ART STUDIO



"By G. K. Bhatre."  
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute  
of India.  
For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and  
Painting Works.  
**SANDHURST BRIDGE.**  
**BOMBAY-7.**

DON'T BE PUZZLED  
Insist on Having Only  
S. G. SEAL'S  
INK TABLETS

Which are brilliant and non-corrosive,  
cheap and best. Free samples to school  
masters and merchants. Blue, Black  
Violet and Green with fancy tin box.  
Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red,  
Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

**SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,**  
18-Lakshmi Devi's Lane,  
F. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malda.  
Pattoo, Pashmina che  
gha, comforters, Blankets  
&c., &c.  
Price List Free

**Amirchand & Son,**  
General Shawl Merchants.  
**LAHORE.**



Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors  
and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always INSTOCK  
up to 100 H. P. wiring and installations undertaken.  
Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS  
UPTO 200 ft.  
Prices defy competition.  
**THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,**  
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,  
17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,  
BOMBAY  
Telegram—Chincoo.  
Telephone No. 2828

Have You Tried

THE LEVER SAFETY PEN



A MARVELLOUS PEN AT A LOW PRICE.  
This style of Pen is made to fill by section, direct from an ink bottle.  
Raise the lever, and you have the pen to write. The point cover is screwed  
pattern—non-leaking. Fitted with 14 ct gold nib. Length over all (open) 6½  
ins. (closed) 5 ins. Best British make, with large chased vulcanite holder.  
NOTHING TO BEAT IT FOR QUALITY AND PRICE

Rs. 4-0 each. Wholesale: Rs. 40-0 Dozen.  
WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR OFFICE REQUISITES—

**V. S. BHAT & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,  
Girvaum Road, BOMBAY

Great Eastern Life Assurance  
Co., Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company  
have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies  
since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to  
that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the  
event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This  
waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in  
such operations and have not been in the regular Army or  
Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the  
regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.  
The clause in question will not be inserted in future in  
policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of  
engaging in Military operations.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.



You will never get  
such quality in the  
whole of market.

Challenge ex-  
cellence of quality,  
purity, taste and  
palateness.

Sole Agents:—

**Comar & Co.**

Army Contractors  
Frere Road.

## Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

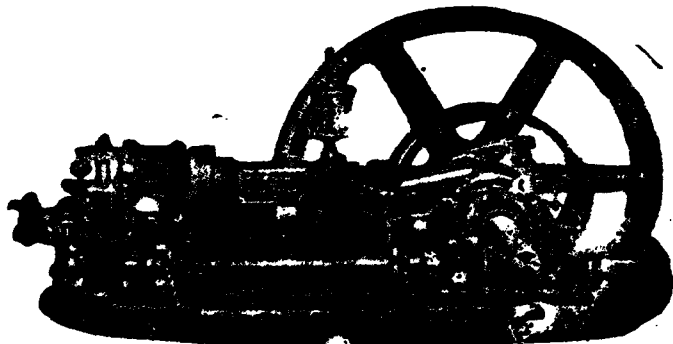
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE  
SIMPLE  
RELIABLE  
ECON-  
OMICAL.



USE  
SAME  
DIESEL  
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands were in  
STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY  
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Calcutta, Sind, Baluchistan and  
Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

## YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, cold, cuts, bruises, etc

## AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handy  
can be had everywhere

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT**

## American

## Boots &amp; Shoes for

YOU

Received by last mail  
Direct from America.

Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

## A. HASSAM &amp; SONS

KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,  
Tajpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.

Dealers in  
Fashionable Footwear.

## Your Confidence

They are sure to win. It is in their nature to do so.  
Two Remarkable Remedies of Ayurved.

**CHYVANPRASHVALEH**—The Body & Brain Builder  
(palatable) Rs. 2-8-0 per lb  
or  
**JEEVAN**

**DRAKSHASAVA**—The Body & Brain Refresher  
(Delicious) Rs. 2-0-0 for 1½ lb

**ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Limited.**

Branch—Mahajayadi, KALSADEVIL | Factory—Elphinstone Road.

## NEITHER YOU, NOR I.

Care for a drink  
of tea  
or coffee  
without  
**VICASEIN**

in it.  
Vicasein is  
a wonderful  
pick me up

Add to your daily tea or coffee.  
It will repay its value.



WHOLESALE FROM

**B. G. JACK & Co.**

45, 46, MEADOWS STREET,  
Princes Building, Fort,  
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND EFFECTIVE  
CHYAVANAPRASH.

The Great Respiratory and General Tonic of Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia  
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE  
MOST EMINENT KAVIRAJ OF INDIA.

Our speciality: We have much pleasure to announce that—thanks to  
the researches of Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Saraswati,  
M. A., L. M. S.—we have been able to add some rare and highly effective  
ingredients to our Chyavanaprash (which were hitherto unknown and there-  
fore omitted,) and are surprisingly gratified to note the results.

Here are some qualities of the Great Tonic briefly enumerated.

Chyavanaprash—The all round general Tonic.

Chyavanaprash—A valuable Lung tonic in chronic Bronchitis, Asthma

Tuberculosis, etc

Chyavanaprash—Makes undergrown children healthy and strong.

Chyavanaprash—Purifies and creates blood.

Chyavanaprash—A mild laxative and—hospatic stimulant.

Price 1 Seer (2 lbs.) Rs. 10/- only.

One tin containing 40 days' supply Rs. 2/8 only.

**The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works & Stores.**

94, GREY STREET, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams—Kalpataru

Telephone 3034.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING  
& TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.  
For All Accessories for Electrical Installa-  
tions, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cool-  
ing Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Floor,  
Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases, Radios,  
And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors to  
Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants,  
Engines Lighting Sets, etc.  
At the address below—  
**RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD,  
BOMBAY.**

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Abs-  
olutely pure and free from Spirit, Formosa  
Charming odour of French Rose, Red Rose,  
Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas,  
Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stopped  
of Phil. Rs. 2/8 per V. P. P.

**S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,**  
(Dept. B. C.) & Hospital Street, Dharmatola  
CALCUTTA.

## Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Is THE tried specific for  
Ague Intermissions and  
all sorts of Malarial  
Fever. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

## Karnik's AGUE Mixture

## TAILORS

FOR

## HIGH FOLK

(with prudences for purse.)

**ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.**  
Modern Tailors & Outfitters  
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

## SEASON GOODS

Unpacked  
LARGE CONSIGNMENT  
of  
**REFLEX CAMERAS**  
of  
VARIOUS MAKES  
1/4 to 1/2 sizes VARIOUS  
(HAND AND STAND CAMERAS  
and  
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHY  
**S. MAHADEO & SON,**  
295-296 Horn Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SAVARESSE'S  
SANTAL  
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
Of all Remedies. Made in London.

English Stove &  
Cycle Depot.

PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRI-  
TERION OIL STOVES &  
ENGLISH CYCLES  
Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

## WICKLESS

## BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



Always-in-Stock with one, two and three  
Burners with and without legs.

- (1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
- (2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
- (3) Most Economical because no Wick.
- (4) Safest because No Pump.
- (5) Takes Inferior Kerosene Oil and
- (6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
- (7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts

Longer than Stoves with Wick.  
Also large & small coal & wood cooking  
ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort,  
BOMBAY

**CLUBWALLA & CO.,**

Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur  
Datta Sharma Vaidya's

(Regd.) **'AMRITDHARA'** (Regd.)

Cures nearly all diseases that attack the young, the mature and the aged (male or female.) It is beneficial even to domestic animals.

True Panacea for the world.  
No Poison.  
Best Family Medicine.  
Cure-all of the day.

Wonderful discovery.  
Great Disinfectant.  
Used both externally and internally.  
Elixir of Life.

Over 24,000 unsolicited Testimonials.

For full particulars send for "AMRIT"  
booklet free from

THE MANAGER—

**Amritdhara Pharmacy,**

Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road,  
Amritdhara P. O., LAHORE.

Only postal & telegraphic address—Amritdhara, LAHORE

Bombay Agent—

Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI,  
173, Khoja Mohalla, andvi, BOMBAY.



# MORINAGA'S MILK CARMELS

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIOUS

**Morinaga Confectionery Co., Ltd.,**

TOKYO.

MANUFACTURERS OF:

All Sorts of Sweets, Chocolates  
and Biscuits etc., etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.,**

Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rangoon, Colombo.

**Powell's Industrial Research Laboratories.**  
POWELL'S INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES carry on volumes of Scientific Research Work. They produce a number of Chemicals considered impossible of being manufactured in this country. Their activities are of many-sided nature, the late titanic war contributing not a little in securing for them their present unique position.

**Analytical & Research Work**  
They undertake the analysis of Water, Oils, Dyes, Ores, Minerals; Boiler Waters. Also the Survey of Chemicals is undertaken by them.

**Manufacturers, Please Note !!**  
If you manufacture anything especially in the Chemical and Drug Lines, please communicate with the undermentioned for necessary informations appertaining to same. Please note that special attention is also paid to the solution of sundry manufacturing problems and the improving of formulae. Send samples of your products and you will be advised as to the requisite improvements and also our charges for the kind of work you would have us do.

Please, apply to—  
Dr. S. M. SANE, B.Sc., B.A., Ph.D. (Berlin.)  
The Director, Analytical and Research Laboratories.  
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

*N. Powell & Co.*  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY.

## "Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.  
Latest Models.

Simple, Efficient  
&  
Reliable.



Most economical  
in fuel consumption  
Only Engine  
with a Crosshead  
Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B.H.P.

STOCKS HELD BY

**MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,**

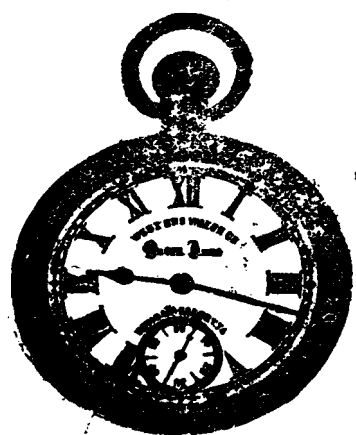
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,  
BOMBAY.

NICKEL SILVER  
Rs. 25

ROLLED GOLD  
Rs. 35.



**THE "QUEEN ANNE."**  
MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. Jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.  
ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35.

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.  
**WEST END WATCH CO.**

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Re: INCOME TAX  
AND  
SUPER TAX

Please consult

**SHARANGDHAR & CO.**

whose accounting experience extends  
over 25 years.

at 54, Meadows Street, Fort,  
BOMBAY.

AN INDIAN GLORY.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE  
"SHUSHRUTA SAMHITA."  
In three volumes. Superior Edition, Rs. 45.  
Popular Edition, Rs. 25 in India only.  
MAKARADHWAJA VATI.

The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 5 for 15 days. With our Sharangdhar Churna, Rs. 5.  
KAVIRAJ K. L. BHISAGRATNA,  
M.B.A.S. (Lond.),  
10, Kashi Ghose's Lane, CALCUTTA.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.**

(Incorporated in England.)

| Annual Exceeds. | Fire Income | Total Assets. |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| £10,00,000      |             | £23,70,000    |

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

**KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,**

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. Address: "SEEDS".

Tel. No. 1685.

**PRACTICAL MAKERS  
OF**



**THE CHEAPEST  
AND**

**THE BEST HOUSE FOR SPORTS & GAMES.**  
HOW? BECAUSE:

We are the Practical Makers & Direct Importers, & so pay No Middleman's profit. Please pay visit to our Shop and admire our goods for any and every Games & Sports.

**Dodhy & Sons,**  
Kanta Terrace,  
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARRADUVEE PILLAY, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.